



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
2 September 1993

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OAU Said Planing To Send Peacekeeping Force to RSA

MB2708194893 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 27 Aug 93

[Text] The Organization of African Unity, OAU, is planning to send peacekeeping troops to troubled South African townships to quell the violence there. Speaking during a Zambian visit, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr. 'Amr Musa said the OAU would also send peacekeeping troops to Somalia, Mozambique, and Angola.

Mr. Musa said a meeting of African foreign ministers and ambassadors resident in the troubled countries would be held in November to discuss implementation of the plan. He said this will be a major step towards implementing a mechanism for preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts on the continent, as agreed to at the last summit in Cairo.

Violence in South Africa's black townships has spiralled in the past few months since it was announced that the country would hold nonracial elections next April.

Central African Security Conference Held in Libreville

AB3108092993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 30 Aug 93

[Text] A conference of experts from the Central African subregion began a conference on security problems this morning in Libreville. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the experts will review the state of international legal mechanisms on arms and disarmament restrictions regarding countries in the subregion. This will be followed by a report on the geopolitical situation regarding security in Central Africa. Albert Edoukoulou interviewed Sammy Nkoumbo, secretary general of the permanent consultative committee, on questions of security in Central Africa. He spoke about the importance that the United Nations attaches to this committee:

[Begin recording] [Nkoumbo] The General Assembly attaches particular attention to this committee, which tries to prevent crises. As you know, most of the problems we currently have in all the regions of the world result from the fact that we have not succeeded in preventing crises. There are wars in Angola, in Cambodia, former Yugoslavia, and in the former Soviet Union. If we succeed in preventing crises and strengthening the ties of cooperation already existing in the subregion, then the role of peace maintenance as it is now seen in the world will become useless.

[Edoukoulou] Mr. Secretary General, is Central Africa a subregion that is sensitive and dangerous in terms of security, according to the United Nations? Is it a trouble spot?

[Nkoumbo] I would not say that it is dangerous, but I would say that it is a sensitive subregion. A region of 70 million people is quite important and large. It is a region

where, like here in Gabon, we have vast natural resources. We must therefore prevent interstate conflicts. For ourselves and the United Nations, the measures that we are discussing here in Gabon are very important. If we succeed, it will encourage other subregions in Africa and elsewhere to begin similar initiatives.

Regarding concrete arrangements mentioned here and there, notably [words indistinct], we spoke about disarmament.

[Edoukoulou] When reading your paper in a few minutes, you will speak about unarmed security, which has been more or less demanded by the United Nations since the end of the cold war. Can you explain this notion of unarmed security?

[Nkoumbo] Unarmed security does not mean that all the states want to eliminate their armies. It means that if we keep arms for defense, the quantity of these arms must be as low as possible to ensure the defense of each state. This is to prevent the possibility of any aggression. We therefore want countries in the Central African subregion to strengthen their ties of cooperation and decrease useless expenses in the military field and thus use their resources for promoting unarmed security, which also includes the problems of economy, the environment, and democratization. For us, as you know very well, the whole of Africa is involved in the democratization process. It is difficult to see how the democratization can succeed if we continue to reinforce our military actions. [end recording]

Conference on Democracy in Africa Begins in Harare

MB0209070893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Harare Sept 1 SAPA—Politicians and scholars from 16 sub-Saharan African countries and Germany on Wednesday started a 3-day conference in Harare to analyse the emergency [as received] of democracy on the continent. The historical, social and cultural factors favouring or hindering the development of democracy will also be debated, reports Zimbabwe's ZIANA national news agency.

In his opening address, which set the tone for the first day's discussions, Zimbabwe's Speaker of Parliament Nolan Makombe said there was no necessary connection between democracy and party system. "The existence of a democracy either as an idea or as a reality does not lead to the existence of one or several parties and equally, the existence of a democracy.

"A government by people or by the people's representatives is not necessarily a party government."

It was unfair to question whether a single-party system was more democratic than a multiparty one or vice versa

since both systems could boast of some examples of democratic governments. Both had also produced dictatorial regimes.

The choice of system should, therefore, be determined to a large extent by the relevant circumstances prevailing in a given country and pertinent to a particular period of time.

"Choice should be based on a scientific and critical analysis of the social composition of society and the obtaining circumstances rather than on dogmatic belief on the merits of a particular system," said Mr Makombe.

There could be no universal rules on the implementation of democracy, developed and developing countries having many common problems but differing political circumstances as well. Therefore, he added, political systems should not be viewed in isolation but in the light of the total political culture of a society.

In his presentation, Volkmar Kohler, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Federal Parliament, warned European countries against exporting

their own ideological discussions to Third World countries and treating them like "objects of disposal".

"Leading experts on African affairs rightly keep pointing out that Africa has its own democratic traditions of which we Europeans are too little aware." He pointed that in many parts of Africa, traditional rulers did not have absolute power and they considered themselves as servants of their people, in whose religion and traditions they were integrated.

Dr Kohler stressed, however, that experience had shown long-term development was impossible without popular participation.

"The difficult structural changes that Africa is in such need of can only be dealt with if the population accepts them. People will not do so if they have no say and no share in decision-making."

The conference was organised by the German non-governmental organisation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Participating countries include Benin, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Central African Republic

Further on Bokassa Release, Amnesty for all Prisoners

AB0109115893 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT
1 Sep 93

[Text] Bangui, Sept 1 (AFP)—Central African Republic Head of State General Andre Kolingba ordered the release from prison of former President Jean-Bedel Bokassa in a decree signed Wednesday, an official said here.

The decree was part of an amnesty for all prisoners in the country, signed by Kolingba on the 12th anniversary of his accession to power.

Bokassa, who headed a bloody authoritarian regime and proclaimed himself "emperor" in 1977 in a ceremony estimated to have cost one quarter of the country's annual foreign earnings, was sentenced to death on June 12, 1987. He was accused of murders, torture and embezzlement. Bokassa, who took power in a coup in 1965, was deposed on September 20, 1979 with the help of French troops. He went into exile in France and then the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], and returned here in 1986 where he was put on trial. His death sentence was later commuted to 20 years hard labor, then further commuted this to 10 years last December.

He had been held in a solitary confinement in the capital's Camp Roux, a military barracks where the present head of state lives.

Radio Broadcasts Decrees

AB0109214093 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Decrees on the release of prisoners including former Emperor Bokassa in Bangui on 1 September; read by indistinct presidential adviser—live or recorded]

[Text] It has been 12 years—1 September 1981 to 1 September 1993—since His Excellency General Andre Kolingba took over as leader of our dear country, the Central African Republic. Today, as always, the head of state has proved his qualities as a man of heart by making a gesture full of magnanimity and humanity. May this gesture bring about national reconciliation and forgiveness among all CAR citizens. Indeed, the head of state has just given back freedom of all our compatriots who are being held on whatever charges. I will read the two decrees on the release of all convicts and prisoners. The head of the Central African Republic, a country whose motto is unity, dignity, and work, has issued the following decrees.

Decree No. 93-053 on the release of convicts: The head of state, considering the 28 November 1986 Constitution amended by Constitutional Laws Nos. 91001 of 9 March 1991, 91003 of 4 July 1991, and 92013 of 21 August 1992; considering Ordinance No. 91002 of 27 November 1992 on the extension of the head of state's powers and

fixing the duties and the organization of the Provisional National Council of the Republic, has issued the following decree:

Article 1: On the occasion of 1 September, which marks the anniversary of the patriotic move by elements of the National Army, the convict, Jean-Bidel Bokassa, has been freed.

Article 2: The present release does not allow the convict to [words indistinct] in the civil service.

Article 3: The present decree takes effect as of the date of its signing. The present decree will be published in the Official Gazette.

Regarding Decree No. 93254 on the release of prisoners, the head of state has issued the following decree:

Article 1: On the occasion of 1 September, which marks the anniversary of the patriotic move by elements of the National Army, all convicts, indicted persons, and prisoners in the whole country are to be freed.

Article 2: This release does not allow [words indistinct] in the civil service administration.

Article 3: The present decree takes effect as of the date of its signing. It will be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 1 September 1993.

[Signed] Andre Kolingba.

President Receives Bokassa

AB0109153593 Paris AFP in French 1328 GMT
1 Sep 93

[Text] Bangui, 1 Sep (AFP)—Central African national radio has announced that President Andre Kolingba granted audience to former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa on 1 September as the latter left prison.

Mr. Bokassa was released by presidential decree three years before the end of his jail term. He told the press that he wished to "thank the head of state for releasing him, as well as all the other Central Africans who left prison today."

The decree issued by President Kolingba on the 12th anniversary of his accession to power also ordered the release of all "prisoners, all those held in detention, and all those charged with crime in the whole country."

Mr. Jean-Bedel Bokassa also declared that he had forgiven "all those who had previously accused him of crimes." He hoped "to be reunited with his children," because he no longer relied on his numerous wives, all of whom have left him. The former emperor called himself an "apostle and servant of Christ" saying he received his title of apostleship from Pope Paul VI himself in Rome.

He also announced that he wished henceforth to "take part in the politics in the country."

Supreme Court Chairman Declares Election Results

*AB0109200393 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Télévision
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Declaration of the 22 August presidential election results by Supreme Court Chairman (Edouard Franck) in Bangui on 1 September—recorded]

[Text] Results of the 22 August 1993 polls. The Supreme Court, meeting in a plenary session, hereby declares the results of the 22 August 1993 presidential election:

There were 1,191,374 registered voters, 809,298 went to the polls, 372,569 voters abstained. There were 793,971 valid votes in all and 15,317 blank votes. The absolute majority needed was 404,650 votes.

Mr. Ange-Felix Patasse obtained 302,004 of the votes, or 37.32 percent; Mr. Abel Goumba obtained 175,467 of the votes, or 21.68 percent; Mr. David Dacko obtained 162,721 of the votes, or (20.11) percent; Andre Kolingba obtained 97,942, or 10.10 percent of the votes; Enoch Derant-Lakoue obtained 19,368 votes or 2.39 percent; (Timothée Matendoma) obtained 16,400 of the votes or 2.3 percent; François Bozize Yendivonda 12,169 of the votes or 1.5 percent; Jeanne-Marie Ruth Rolland 8,068 votes or 1 percent.

The Supreme Court Plenary Assembly notes that none of the candidates obtained absolute majority in the elections. Therefore, a second round of elections will be held to decide which of the better-placed candidates—Mr. Ange-Felix Patasse or Mr. Abel Goumba—will win, unless either of the two candidates decides to step down in favor of the other.

It is to be brought to the attention of the public that the declaration on parliamentary elections will be made soon.

Ruling RDC Political Bureau Members Resign

*AB0109154393 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT
31 Aug 93*

[Text] Bangui, 31 Aug (AFP)—Three members of the Political Bureau of the ruling Central African Democratic Rally [RDC], led by General Andre Kolingba, have resigned from the party, a reliable source disclosed in Bangui on 30 August. They are Gaston Mandata-Nguerekata, spokesman at the Presidency of the Republic; Jean Bengue, former communications minister; and Mrs. Danielle Limbassa, advisor at the Presidency.

These resignations follow Mr. Kolingba's attempt to delay the proclamation of the results of the 22 August presidential elections in which he came fourth, according to provisional results. President Kolingba backed down

when confronted with reactions from France and the opposition and suspended two decrees amending the electoral code and the composition of the Supreme Court.

In his letter of resignation to the RDC secretary general, Mr. Mandata-Nguerekata said that "the latest decrees signed by the head of state despite the disapproval of the RDC Political Bureau were anticonstitutional and signs of electoral fraud. He said they were undemocratic and could lead to civil war, thereby prolonging the misery of the Central African people." According to Mr. Mandata-Nguerekata, "the RDC members' opinions are not respected, which confirms criticisms that the RDC is just a mobilization apparatus—an empty barrel and not a ruling party."

Zaire

Conclave, Opposition Talks 'Nearly Fizzled Out'

*AB0109211093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] Political consultations at the People's Palace between delegates of the Political Forces of the Conclave [FPC] and those of the radical opposition Sacred Union today continued examining issues related to the object and character of the negotiations. Begun yesterday, this issue generated very heated debates at the Kivu Hall, People's Palace. Emanuel Imbanda Lokenga has the rest of the story:

[Lokenga] The ninth round of talks between the FPC and the opposition nearly fizzled out: no joint communique was issued. According to Counselor Kamanda, one of the rapporteurs, the meeting was stormy, but the subject was not exhausted. [passage omitted] Admittedly, the item on the agenda, i.e., defining the object and legal character of consultations, was crucial. The idea, among others, was to define the following: What are the things to be discussed during the consultations? What will be the working documents—a general political compromise or the Transition Act, harmonized at the Conclave?

As anyone knows, views differ greatly on these issues. However, the absence of a joint communique by the parties involved does not in any way mean a deadlock or a derailment. The two parties agreed to put off the deliberations until tomorrow, perhaps to enable each side to make a more in-depth analysis. [passage omitted]

It is worth noting that during today's session those of us who were outside feared at one stage that things might turn sour. The (?USOR) [expansion unknown] plenary session is thought to have asked the opposition delegation to explain the apparent gap between it and the grassroots. After explanations on the floor, everything went back to normal. Equally worth mentioning is the defection of Jacques Matanda and one other delegate of the opposition united front.

Country Observes Five-Minute 'Standstill' for Peace

MB0209103593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 2 Sep 93

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 2 SAPA—South Africa came to a standstill at noon on Thursday when the nation expressed its concern with, and rejection of, crippling political violence which has claimed the lives of at least 10,500 people in the past three years.

But the nation was still not united in its support of the national peace campaign, with the right-wing Conservative Party and the all-white Mineworkers Union rejecting the peace campaign as "communist inspired".

With the South African national flag at half mast throughout the country and overseas, and trains and buses halted nation-wide, people of all colours and creeds in their thousands sported blue peace ribbons and stopped to hold hands and reflect and pray for peace for five minutes.

State President F. W. de Klerk, African National Congress President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and a host of other national and regional leaders issued statements of support for the peace campaign.

In Johannesburg, Mayor Les Dishey held a special service in the library gardens, and another function was held at the Johannesburg Civic Centre.

Cape Town came to a virtual standstill for five minutes as the noon-day gun boomed and the public linked hands at street intersections, signalling the start of the national day of peace.

Cars stopped in the city and four Harvard aircraft led by Cmdt Muis Pretorius flew over the city trailing white smoke.

Church bells pealed and office workers peered out of windows.

Spontaneous hand clapping from those linking hands erupted after five minutes and traffic resumed.

Religious leaders put their weight behind the peace efforts with statements and services throughout the country.

The South African Defence Force distributed peace messages and staged "peace" flights over Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

In Sri Lanka, where the Springboks were playing a one-day test against Shri Lanka in Colombo, the game stopped for a moment, and in South Africa the South African Press Association closed its wires for two minutes in support of peace.

In central Johannesburg, minutes before noon, thousands of office workers streamed out of buildings to join those already in the streets singing the peace song. There followed hooting, sirens and whistles.

CP Rejects Peace Initiative

MB0109153393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has become the first political party to reject the countrywide peace initiative on National Peace Day tomorrow. The CP said in a sharply worded statement in Pretoria that the day formed part of a carefully laid plan by the government and communists unilaterally to win time so that negotiations proposals could be passed and to condition the public to comply in the name of peace.

The party rejected the initiative as being laughable and said that peace would be achieved only if self-determination was introduced.

A minute's silence will be observed at 1200 noon [1000 GMT] tomorrow and the organizers of the National Peace Day say they have been inundated with calls from people wanting more information.

September Parliament Session To Go on as Planned

MB0109195693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The special session of Parliament in September will go ahead as planned. It was decided at the weekly cabinet meeting in Pretoria this morning that there was sufficient work to justify the session. The session will last from 13 to 24 September.

Two items of legislation were finalized by the Negotiating Council this week. These are the Independent Media Commission Bill and the Independent Electoral Commission Bill. The proposed Independent Broadcasting Commission Bill and the Transitional Executive Council Bill are being debated by the Negotiating Council, and could possibly be approved before the session.

An amendment to existing legislation to make it possible for Walvis Bay to be incorporated into Namibia is also expected to be discussed during the session.

Bilateral Meeting at Multiparty Talks Reported

MB0209071193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946 GMT 1 Sep 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators, some of them citing a lack of trust for each other, failed on Wednesday to reach agreement on the way

ahead. A flurry of behind the scenes bilateral meetings will take place before they revisit the issue in public on Thursday.

The main sticking point was whether a plenary meeting of the leaders of participants should meet before or after a special session of Parliament starting on September 13 to deal with transition legislation.

The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei opposed a majority opinion that a plenary session be held after the parliamentary special session.

National Party negotiator Dawie de Villiers said the plenary meeting of leaders could be held before a second session of Parliament, scheduled for the end of October to deal with constitutional legislation including the interim constitution.

That meant, a source explained, legislation for the levelling of the political playing field in the run-up to the April 27 election could be implemented by the middle of October before the start of the second special parliamentary session.

Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, citing a previous resolution, argued that any draft bills agreed to at democracy talks could not be implemented piecemeal. They said negotiators would have to study the "package" of legislation for the interim period.

And because the plenary was the highest negotiations body it should meet before Parliament to adopt or reject such a "package".

They argued further that draft bills which passed through Parliament would be hard to stop by a meeting of political leaders later.

"Our concern is that if we agree we'll end up with a new process altogether," PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said after Wednesday's debate. "The plenary will effectively end up as a rubber stamp," he added.

"I don't trust anybody in this game," said Ciskei negotiator Mickey Webb.

"I don't want to reduce my leader (Lucas Mangope) to a rubber stamp," said Bophuthatswana negotiator Mrs R Mangope.

"There wasn't sufficient consensus and the matter has been referred back to bilaterals," said the chairman of the day's proceedings, Bophuthatswana negotiator Rowan Cronje.

Pravin Gordhan of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses was confident though that the issue would be resolved in bilateral meetings before the 23-party Negotiating Council discussed the matter, contained in a draft resolution, on Thursday.

A majority of parties, led by the government and the African National Congress, were at pains to convince the three opposing parties that their fears were unfounded.

The majority want the four draft bills dealing with levelling the political playing field in the run-up to the April 27 election to be dealt with at the mid-September session of Parliament.

They are the Independent Electoral Commission Draft Bill and the Independent Media Commission Draft Bill which were adopted on Tuesday, the Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill which is expected to be adopted on Thursday, and possibly the more transitional Executive Council Draft Bill which is not expected to be adopted before next week.

Once passed through Parliament, the bills "will not be put into operation until an explicit decision to that extent has been taken by the multiparty negotiating process upon the approval of the total package of agreements", the draft resolution states.

The majority argued that this stipulation was sufficient proof that Parliament was not going to over-ride the powers of the negotiations process.

The debate was intense at times, and at one stage Mr Webb accused fellow negotiators of "prostituting the procedure", to which South African Communist Party negotiator Joe Slovo responded:

"Prostitutes are angels compared to some of the people who sent Mr Webb here".

Mr Webb objected strongly, so did Mr Slovo, which led to both agreeing to withdraw their remarks.

NP-Controlled City Councils Oppose Joint Councils

*MB0109131493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] The crisis in local government negotiations deepened this week with more National Party [NP] controlled city councils, Welkom among others, speaking out against the proposed joint city councils in the transitional period. Our political staff reports that concern was expressed at the NP's [Orange] Free State congress in Bloemfontein over the financial aspects of the proposed merger.

The minister of local government, Dr. Tertius Delpoit, said the government was under pressure to table local government legislation along with the transitional constitution in Parliament before the end of the year. Several models were being considered, and a final decision had not yet been taken. However, it was accepted that there would be a bigger shift of funds to areas where arrears had to be eliminated.

Government Denies Refusing To Give TBVC Citizens ID's

MB0109152693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The Department of Home Affairs has denied ANC [African National Congress] claims that it is refusing to issue identity documents to residents of TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states to prevent them from taking part in next year's general election.

The director of the Population Register, Mr. Gawie von Wielligh, said that existing legislation did not allow the department to issue ID's to citizens of the TBVC states and that only residents of these states who resided in South Africa before 1986 were eligible. He said the issue would have to be decided at the World Trade Center negotiations.

Mr. Von Wielligh said there were still 2 million people in South Africa without ID's and more than 1.5 million people in the TBVC states who were without ID's issued by either the South African or their own governments.

DP Welcomes Government Control of Lebowa Finances

MB0109131693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Wednesday welcomed the announcement by Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie that the government was taking over the financial administration of the Lebowa homeland.

DP MP Kobus Jordaan said in a statement it was clear the belated action was forced upon the government by evidence from the structural adjustment committee and involvement of the development bank "and smacks of political chicanery of the first order".

He said that when the director-general of the Department of Regional and Land Affairs gave evidence earlier this year (to the Parliamentary Accounts Committee in the presence of the auditor-general), he pointed out he had no control over monies expended in self-governing territories.

"Our request to give evidence from the politicians or officials...Was turned down by the chairman, Dr Francois Jacobz, National Party [NP] MP for Helderberg," Mr Jordaan said.

"Issues raised during debates and in questions to Mr Fourie, despite damning evidence such as the De Meyer Report, were brushed aside in a high-handed, holier-than-thou fashion. In the end, his standard reply was: 'You know the leaders, go and ask them yourselves'.

"From his evasive replies, and his and (foreign affairs) Minister Pik Botha's boasting about how they were

winning over the chiefs to support the NP, we concluded...They were on a vote-buying spree," Mr Jordaan said.

He said the DP believed the Lebowa case was "just the tip of the iceberg" and it was imperative the soon-to-be-established transitional executive council be empowered to oversee expenditure in the self-governing territories "if the playing-field is to be levelled".

Mr Jordaan said unauthorised expenditure should also, "as a matter of urgency", be investigated in the other territories, and pointed to kwaZulu as an example.

He said for example in kwaZulu it was rumoured that unauthorised expenditure was made from government funds on buses for Inkatha freedom party rallies, political advertisements in newspapers, entertainment by ministers at IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] functions and payment of IFP staff and advisers.

Mr Jordaan added that the term of office of chief ministers, ministers and legislative assemblies of the territories should also come under scrutiny.

Chairman Mbeki on ANC Foreign Affairs Initiatives

MB0109155793 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Sep 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] was deeply involved in SA's foreign affairs on both a political and economic level, ANC national chairman Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

Speaking at an African-American Institute breakfast in Johannesburg, Mbeki said he was not sure how successful the ANC had been in informing South Africans of its efforts in the foreign affairs field.

The ANC's initiatives included:

- An attempt to negotiate an end to the Angolan and Mozambican conflicts;
- Negotiations with banks in Switzerland about the handling of SA's foreign debt;
- Discussions with the Russian government about SA's and that country's near-monopoly of precious raw materials;
- Continuing discussions with the major economic powers such as the U.S., Germany and Japan about SA's role in the world economy; and
- Cultivating ties with countries and movements traditionally hostile to SA, such as the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, Libya and Cuba.

Mbeki said about 60 percent negotiations concerned economics, with only 40 percent being about politics. It was important that SA took advantage of the special

place it had come to occupy in the minds of international political and business leaders.

"We are trying to define SA's place in the world. We don't want a situation to arise where we lose that special place in people's minds," he said.

Finance Minister Derek Keys was discussing with the ANC his attempts to re-negotiate SA's foreign debt and had handed over to the ANC documentation relating to these negotiations.

"I am talking to Swiss bankers about this debt. When they ask me: 'On whose behalf are you talking?' I reply: 'On behalf of the SA government and the ANC,'" Mbeki said.

The ANC could make a much greater impact on U.S. investors than SA's foreign service, which needed a complete revamp. The establishment of a transitional executive council with its foreign affairs sub-council would accelerate the process of involving the ANC in foreign affairs.

The ANC expected that SA's government would need to make a more substantial contribution to peacekeeping in Africa. However, it could not retain its present military capacity as this would push other southern African countries into retaining military forces beyond their means.

SA would have diplomatic ties with the China and lower-level ties with Taiwan, in keeping with international practice, Mbeki said.

Foreign Minister Responds to Comments

MB0109195993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829
GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—It is in the interests of South Africa that the Foreign Service promotes the national interest and not that of any political party, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Wednesday. Mr Botha was reacting to African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman and International Affairs Director Thabo Mbeki's address at an African American Institute breakfast.

Mr Mbeki had said that the ANC was deeply involved in the country's foreign affairs both at a political and economic level.

The Johannesburg-based BUSINESS DAY newspaper on Thursday [as received] reported Mr Mbeki outlined the ANC's foreign affairs initiatives as including:

- negotiations with banks in Switzerland about the handling of South Africa's foreign debt;
- discussions with the Russian Government about South Africa's and Russia's near-monopoly of precious raw materials;

—continuing discussions with the major economic powers such as the U.S., Germany, and Japan about South Africa's role in the world economy.

Mr Mbeki also revealed that Finance Minister Derek Keys was discussing with the ANC his attempts to renegotiate South Africa's foreign debt and had handed over to the ANC documentation relating to these negotiations.

Mr Botha responded: "The Department of Foreign Affairs was the one department in respect of which non-partisan consensus should be reached.

"Naturally, the composition of the department will have to adapted to be more representative".

Mr Botha said he had given the department specific guidelines and on his instruction discussions had been held with all major parties in the multiparty negotiations forum. Consultations with these parties took place on a regular basis.

"The terms of reference of the transitional executive council on foreign affairs, which were accepted at Kempton Park, were the result of a consensus arrived at by all the parties concerned and in respect of which the department played a major role.

"It can be expected that major changes regarding foreign policy initiatives and priorities will certainly have to be addressed such as in multilateral organisations and in the regional context."

Mr Botha said it would be in South Africa's interest if all parties spoke with one voice regarding the need for investment and the expansion of the country's economic interests.

ANC Executive Foils Plan To Appoint Asmal National Chair

MB0109100093 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
1 Sep 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba]

[Text] Walter Sisulu stunned delegates at a crucial ANC [African National Congress] executive meeting by proposing that Professor Kader Asmal replace the late Oliver Tambo as ANC national chairman.

The proposal by Sisulu, ANC deputy president, was defeated as the majority of the national executive committee (NEC) rallied around foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki, whose elevation to the national chairmanship was announced on Monday.

Impeccable sources within the ANC's leadership told The Star that Sisulu stunned the NEC at its meeting on Sunday outside Kempton Park when he moved that Asmal—an NEC member and University of the Western Cape academic—should succeed Tambo as national chairman.

According to the sources, Sisulu had apparently been asked by ANC president Nelson Mandela—who did not enter the debate himself—to broach the subject of Asmal's candidacy.

The sources believe the "top five" at the apex of the organisation's hierarchy—Mandela, Sisulu, treasurer-general Thomas Nkobi, secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and his deputy Jacob Zuma—had discussed the issue in advance and wanted a non-Xhosa, and preferably someone other than a black African, for the position.

It was hoped this would counter perceptions that the ANC was a black-dominated, Xhosa-dominated body, according to the sources.

Constitutional lawyer Asmal fitted the bill, they believed, but ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba put paid to the plan.

Opposing the proposal, Mokaba said the national chairmanship was an important position for which an election should be held by secret ballot in the NEC. Mokaba's argument in favour of an election—instead of a unanimous, unopposed appointment—was backed by most NEC members. Mbeki was then elected by an overwhelming majority, defeating Asmal, the only other candidate. Sources said Asmal performed "very badly".

Some delegates expressed surprise that Asmal had been proposed for the position. "I don't know why they thought of Asmal," said one. "Not even his region would have supported him."

Another added: "In terms of addressing racial imbalances in the organisation, I have no problem with whites, coloureds and Indians rising to senior positions. But they, like Africans, must also go through the ranks and prove themselves".

The Mbeki-Asmal debate is believed to reflect the serious concern at the very top of the ANC that the organisation's leadership should become more racially representative before the election campaign begins in earnest.

Mandela, who has often expressed his concern publicly that the top leadership is not sufficiently representative of South Africa's population, was accused in 1991 of having intervened to ensure the election of Dr Allan Boesak to the western Cape regional chairmanship.

In terms of the ANC's structure, the national chairmanship is the third rung on the ladder, following the presidency and deputy presidency.

Earlier this year The Star revealed an attempt by the Youth League to have Mbeki installed as deputy president ahead of next year's election, with Sisulu either assuming the then-ceremonial post of national chairman, or retiring.

Now Mbeki's promotion means the national chairmanship—a position held by his father Govan before the banning of the ANC—becomes a non-ceremonial, powerful post.

Many observers believe it now outranks the deputy presidency in practical terms, making Mbeki number two to Mandela.

There is no certainty as to when Sisulu will retire, and who will be in line for his post when he does.

It is understood that Ramaphosa would make himself available for the position—but many insiders see the deputy presidency as Mbeki's next logical step as Mandela's heir-apparent.

ANC Alliance Calls For East Rand Stayaway on 6 Sep

MB0109170893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress], the South African Communist Party [SACP], the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, have called on East Rand workers to stay away from work on the 6th of September. The tripartite alliance says this is to protest against the presence of the police's internal Stability Unit [ISU] in the area.

COSATU regional campaign coordinator John Appolis says the alliance leadership will address residents of Vosloorus, Katlehong and Thokoza at the Huntersfield Stadium on that day. Thereafter there will be a march to Vlakplaas. This is where the ISU is based in the area. The alliance is also demanding the lifting of the state of emergency on the East Rand, the empowerment of local police and the legislation of non-partisan self-defense units. During tomorrow's national peace day, workers will observe the five-minute stoppage at noon and take part in lunchtime marches and demonstrations.

Radical PAC-Aligned 'Revolutionary Watchdogs' Viewed

MB0109171893 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 29 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]

[Excerpt] A relatively unknown PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] group - so fanatical that they have literally adopted the slogan, "One settler, one bullet" is - according to all indications, the biggest force behind senseless terrorist attacks over the last few months.

The Revolutionary Watchdogs [preceding two words in English], supporting armed revolution in South Africa, are renegade PAC members. They are gaining an alarming amount of support among radical masses, particularly in the townships of the Witwatersrand and the western Cape.

The greatest inspiration for their armed struggle are the words of Robert Sobukwe after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960: [in English] "If you are prepared to die for your land, you must be prepared to kill for it."

This revelation concerning the existence of the Watchdogs goes hand in hand with two terrorist attacks that shook South Africa this week, and according to experts, fits in perfectly with the pattern used by this PAC breakaway faction in their campaign to attack soft targets countrywide.

Shockwaves

While shockwaves are still reverberating throughout the world following the brutal murder of American exchange student Amy Biehl in Guguletu, South Africa was again filled with hatred after a cowardly attack on a bus full of innocent passengers near Beaufort West at night.

Shortly after the murder, Tsietsie Telite, national leader of PASO [Pan-Africanist Student Organization]—an organization aligned with the PAC—said in Cape Town that he "is not surprised about the murder. Such incidents could happen again."

The Watchdogs enjoy active support among radical elements in all PAC structures, such as PASO, and especially from the PAC's military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], which, incidentally, claimed responsibility for the attack.

As was the case with the St. James Church massacre in Kenilworth, Cape Town, it seems that in the case of the bus attack there is also a Transkeian connection, because stolen weapons from a Transkei army arsenal were also used.

PAC Renegades

RAPPORT can reveal today that the Revolutionary Watchdogs consist of unyielding PAC renegades who began gaining support among township masses after the 1990 congress.

They will be satisfied with nothing less than taking power "over the barrel of the gun" from the hands of the "settlers" [preceding word in English].

They claim that the PAC leadership betrayed them by participating in negotiations and believe that the Watchdogs are the guardians of the true PAC policy.

They do not have many established structures and believe that the freedom struggle is more important than the establishment of structures and leadership.

Meanwhile, there is growing support for the Watchdogs among frustrated Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] members and radical ANC youth elements.

Indications are that there is division in the PAC between the so-called moderates participating in negotiations and radical factions such as the Watchdogs. They do not

want to hear about negotiations and also regard Indians and coloreds, along with whites, as "settlers".

The Watchdogs, however, still regard themselves as members of the PAC and believe that their struggle should be waged within the organization.

Driving Force

According to security sources, the Watchdogs are the driving force behind APLA's campaign of terror, and the military wing is being used to fulfill their political objectives through bloodshed, intimidation and creating political confusion.

Although intelligence agencies have for several months already identified key training camps, the government has hesitated to give permission for cross-border operations.

According to security sources, an unknown number of APLA members have been trained in Transkei and have been divided into so-called "task forces" [preceding two words in English] for every region in South Africa.

APLA's contact in Durban told sources two months ago: "Plans to kill whites here in Natal are continuing. We will begin with the farmers and homes for the aged and school children."

In attacks on farmers—those aligned to the right wing are especially being targeted—activists are ordered to first cut telephone lines. Motorists are still regarded as important targets. [passage omitted]

Origin, Aims Cited

*MB0209095593 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
29 Aug 93 p 2*

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] The Revolutionary Watchdogs were established on 20 January 1991 in Daveyton by a group of disillusioned PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] radicals who believe that the ideals of the PAC have been betrayed by the leadership through the participation in constitutional negotiations.

Among the most prominent key figures in the Watchdogs who were named to RAPPORT this week are November Nkosi, president of the Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers' Union; Neo Chipape, former president of the African Women's Organization; and Victor Petu, the publicity secretary of the so-called National Steering Committee.

The split by the Watchdogs group came after former members of the PAC's Executive Committee, Dikgang Moseneke and Mark Shinnars, said before the congress in December 1990 that only a constituent assembly could solve South Africa's problems.

Those who thought otherwise stated that the PAC's 1959 Constitution in no way made a provision for a constituent assembly. By accepting this as the solution to constitutional changes in the country, the PAC threw overboard its policy of democratic centralism [preceding two words in English], according to the Watchdogs.

One of the Watchdogs' key figures, Charles Masombuko, recently said in an interview that no formal split in the PAC was being considered because "the most important differences exist between the leadership and the masses."

"Our main task now is to infiltrate PAC members and to present the ideology of a revolutionary order to them. Every revolution needs a watchdog. The youth are the vanguard of the revolution."

During the Watchdogs' first general conference in Katlehong, at which 63 branches from the east and west Rand sent 630 representatives, a unanimous decision was taken against a constituent assembly for South Africa.

The Watchdogs' policy is: To unite the peoples of Africa under the banner of African nationalism; to overthrow white domination; to create a socialist order in the country; and to unite Africa in a united states of Africa.

They believe that these objectives can only be attained through an armed revolution, and the war cry "one settler one bullet" is being literally interpreted by the Watchdogs.

Seven Policemen Arrested for 'Instigating Violence'

*MB0109163993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—Seven policemen were arrested on Wednesday for their alleged involvement in self-defence units and instigating violence in East Rand townships. They include one permanent constable and six assistant constables, said Witwatersrand Police Regional Commissioner Lt-Gen J F Calitz.

He said no further information was available while investigations were pending.

Police Spokesman Reacts

*MB0209070993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—Political organisations should adopt a hands-off approach to the police, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said on Wednesday, reacting to the arrests of seven policemen on the East Rand. The arrests are linked to their alleged involvement in inciting violence through self-defence units.

Capt Kotze referred specifically to the African National Congress and its "Trojan horse," the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union which, he said, had blatantly attempted to infiltrate the police politically.

ANC Issues Statement

*MB0109193193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1833
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—The arrest of seven policemen in the East Rand on Wednesday in connection with the African National Congress' [ANC] self-defence units has sparked the ire of the organisation. The ANC said in a statement it was ironic to the first policemen to be detained were those involved with community self-defence units.

"Over the years, our communities have accused members of the security forces of complicity in acts of violence including offloading would-be attackers in various townships." The timing of the arrests gave rise to serious questions about the real motive for their detention.

The ANC said arrests took place against the background of:

- the police and prisons civil rights union's marches in the East Cape and PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] to demand better working conditions for all policemen.

- grievances on the refusal of police authorities to grant black policemen access and resources to quell violence in the townships.

- harassment, assault and detention of hundreds of youths in East Rand police stations and jails.

- displacement of a number of families in Katlehong and Thokoza.

- unwillingness of the security forces to bring stabilising measures around hostels.

- lack of accountability of the security forces to the communities they served.

"It will be unfortunate if public perception views these detentions as an attempt to erode Popcru's [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union] support base amongst policemen and an attempt to render our communities vulnerable to attack from third force and criminal elements from hostels," the ANC said.

IFP Spokesman Comments

*MB0109171293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA—The arrest of seven East Rand policemen in connection with the ANC's [African National Congress] self-defence units confirmed Inkatha's scepticism as to the non-partisan role of a multiparty peacekeeping force, spokesman Ed Tillet said.

Witwatersrand Police Regional Commissioner Lt-Gen J F Calitz said on Wednesday that one constable and six assistant constables were arrested for alleged involvement in self-defence units and instigating violence in East Rand townships.

In his response, Mr Tillet said: "The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is delighted that the SAP [South African Police] is finally taking tough action against maverick elements within its ranks".

The arrests added weight to IFP fears. "The IFP has a catalogue of horror stories from its supporters in Katlehong and Thokoza townships of alleged police bias, harassment and random assault and this pattern has steadily intensified during the past three months," Mr Tillet said.

Police Act Amendment To Allow Union Membership

MB3108190993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 93

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, has announced that the Police Act is to be amended during the next parliamentary session to allow members of the police to belong to trade unions. But Gen. van der Merwe said at a news conference in Pretoria that the right to strike would be excluded. He said investigations into the participation of members of the police force in marches and demonstrations were almost complete and that action would be taken against those found to have contravened the force's code of conduct. Gen. van der Merwe said ways of improving the position of police assistants in the force were being investigated.

Sasco To Embark on 'National Transformation Campaign'

MB0109153593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The South African Students Congress, Sasco, says it will embark on a so-called national transformation campaign in tertiary institutions so as to bring about changes. Sasco has been involved in a campaign at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] for the past few weeks.

The vice president of the organization, Mr. Nale Mashapa, said at the University of the Western Cape in Bellville that Sasco was demanding a national loan and bursary scheme, emergency funding to needy students, and an end to unilateral restructuring.

Meanwhile two unions, NEHAWU [National Education, Health, and Allied Workers Union] and the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations have decided at a mass meeting on the Wits campus to join the ANC [African National Congress] in backing the student demands. Our reporter at the scene says there were

heated exchanges between small groups of white and black students, but that the meeting was orderly.

On the campus of the University of Cape Town 300 students staged a protest march on the administration buildings to demand the immediate disbanding of the university council.

In Pretoria the police prevented students from various teachers' training colleges from getting off buses for a march on the head office of the Department of Education and Training. The students are demanding democratized governing councils for colleges and amendments to examination time-tables among other things. The department agreed to meet student leaders on Monday [6 Sep] and no disruptions were reported.

Suspends University Protest

MB0209082993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Sep 93

[Text] The South African Students Congress [Sasco] has announced its intention to call off its protest campaign against the University of the Witwatersrand. This follows a meeting late last night between the university administration, the ANC [African National Congress] and Sasco.

The university agreed that as long as peace and order was maintained on the campus, it would not enforce the court interdict against Sasco, and would even consider lifting it. A forum would also be established where members of the university community might be able to air the grievances and make recommendations.

The parties were nevertheless unable to agree on a request that charges of misconduct against certain protesting students should be lifted. In the two weeks that the protest was in force Sasco members disrupted classes, scattered litter about the campus and tossed petrol bombs into lecture rooms.

Meanwhile, Sasco has extended its campaign in tertiary education aimed, among other things, at unilateral restructuring at universities. The council of the University of Cape Town has announced that it is to arrange a special sitting after a call by students for the council to be dissolved. This followed a demonstration by more than 300 students outside the administration building where the council was holding its monthly meeting yesterday.

Union Warns of 'Bloody Struggle' Over Land Ownership

MB0109115693 Johannesburg SABA in English 1116 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 1 SABA—A bloody struggle could ensue if the question of land ownership was not handled circumspectly, Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] President Dries Bruwer said in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Addressing the TAU's annual congress, he said the issue of land ownership should be debated carefully. Security was deteriorating daily and farmers' survival was being threatened. "Explosive situations are developing on farms," he said.

Mr Bruwer said that in a sense there was already a full-scale war in certain townships.

Economic recovery could not happen before politics stabilised, and that seemed unlikely in the foreseeable future.

"In the process agriculture is bleeding to death."

Farm workers who did not want to work should be replaced by people who did, he said.

"In a country with millions of jobless people, anyone should be grateful for work."

Industrial harmony should not be disturbed by unnecessary legislation.

Portugal Offers More Funds for Cahora Bassa Project

MB0109134693 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 1 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Matthew Curtin]

[Text] Portugal will provide an extra \$25m [million] in last-ditch finance for the Cahora Bassa powerline repair project, abandoned by Italy last month, to ensure that the scheme goes ahead—if SA does the same.

Portuguese ambassador to Mozambique Manuel Lopes de Costa said yesterday extra finance would be forthcoming only if the project partners were unable to find alternative sources to replace the Italian commitment, such as contributions from the World Bank, African Development Bank or private sector project finance.

Italy had promised a \$50m grant for the \$125m scheme to rebuild transmission lines linking the Mozambique hydroelectric station with Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission] network. Portugal and SA have already undertaken to provide \$25m and \$50m respectively.

De Costa said that as chairman of the project joint committee he had received no official confirmation of the Italian government's decision. "We are hoping Italy will provide the grant, but it seems unlikely at this stage," said.

It is understood that SA's Foreign Affairs Department is seeking clarification from Italy on its funding decision. Until then SA is not believed to be willing to consider whether it will join Portugal in providing the extra cash.

Construction was due to begin today.

South African Press Review for 2 Sep

MB0209132793

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Homelands Wreak Revenge on National Party—Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 September in a page 6 editorial says the homelands "are wreaking a vicious final revenge on the National Party before being eliminated by a prospective new constitution." "The inquest finding that Ciskei's Brig Oupa Gqozo was responsible for the unlawful execution of his former army commander, Charles Sebe, comes within a week of the first anniversary of the Bisho killings, where Gqozo ordered the shootings which caused the deaths of some 40 people in an ANC [African National Congress] march." Will Gqozo's "last macabre act be to grant himself an indemnity, as he did for others after the Bisho shootings?" The homelands continue to "delay committing themselves to the transitional process, perhaps also seeking to avoid the ultimate test of their legitimacy."

SOWETAN

ANC Response to Rights Abuses "Shrewd"—"The response of the ANC's National Executive Committee to the Motsuenyane Report on human rights abuses is shrewd but thoroughly unconvincing," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 September. "It clearly has more to do with getting an embarrassing and shameful issue out of the way before next year's election than justice for those who had died and had been tortured in ANC detention camps." By failing to act against those found culpable of abuses, the ANC "has lost an opportunity to regain the moral high ground. Ironically, the movement's pathetic handling of the matter has provided an escape hatch for those guilty of human rights abuses over several decades on behalf of the Government."

BEELD

Irresponsible Leaders "Deceive" Afrikaners—Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 August points out in a page 10 editorial: "More than 50 years ago a gullible German nation was taken in tow by Adolf Hitler in search of an ideal which eventually led to the greatest human tragedy of the century. The defeated and humiliated German nation had to be lifted from the ruins of Berlin by the international community. In South Africa irresponsible rightwing leaders are playing on the heart strings of impressionable Afrikaners with promises of an Afrikaner republic with its own people's government." "Conservative Party leaders and, to a lesser degree, the generals of the Afrikaner National Front could lead the Afrikaner over the precipice in search of the mirage of an Afrikaner republic." "How does one declare a republic without any idea of where it will be?" asks *BEELD*. "If these leaders believe their aggression will go unanswered by the black majority and a significant part of the white community, they are being naive. Rightwing terrorism

will cause a vicious circle of counterviolence and bloodshed which will leave no winners. Afrikaners must not allow themselves to be fooled by these so-called national leaders. The course they are taking will only lead to greater misery and disaster."

Death of U.S. Student Exposes "Naked Racism"—A second editorial on the same page notes that "The horrible death of the American exchange student Amy Biehl in Guguletu near Cape Town has exposed the perpetrators, presumably supporters of the Pan-Africanist Congress, for what they really are: naked racists." "Her murderers obviously did not know Miss Biehl was a foreigner" and "she paid the supreme sacrifice for one reason only—because she had a white skin." BEELD continues: "One can only guess what the cost will be that South Africa will pay internationally or this senseless murder especially because the motive was purely political. Political leaders who like to incite their followers with repugnant slogans must know that the blood of Miss Biehl and of so many other innocent people who are dying daily for no reason is also on their hands. Unfortunately every deed of this sort feeds the extremists out there. Such is the path of barbarism, anarchy, and civil war."

*** Landau Project: Plans To Upgrade Coal Industry**

93AF0764B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 15A

[Text] The Landau Replacement Project is Amcoal's response to the challenge of finding new capacity to meet its increased Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) allocation.

At the official opening of the colliery on June 24 chairperson of Anglo American Corporation, Julian Ogilvie Thompson, described Landau as a project which "will lead the (South African) coal industry into the next century".

"Not only has it incorporated the latest thinking and technology in opencast mining and coal preparation, but it has also given attention to environmental issues."

The feasibility study commenced in 1988 and the board approved the project in November 1990. Site clearing started in December 1990 and the first coal was produced in October 1992.

In 1992 the coal throughput capacity of Richards Bay was increased from a yearly level of 46 million tons to a level of 54.5 million tons.

Amcoal's throughput entitlement which is based on its RBCT shareholding rose by 2 million tons from 10.89 to 12.90-million tons.

Not only will the Landau Replacement Project provide the additional 2 million tons required for the RBCT allocation but it will also provide replacement capacity for Landau No 3 colliery underground mine which closed in March of this year.

The new project will have an annual production capacity of 3.3 million sales tons.

Landau colliery is situated some 14 km northwest of Witbank and forms part of South African Coal Estates (SACE), a division of Amcoal Colliery and Industrial Operations Limited (Acolis). SACE also operates Kleinkopje colliery and the Rapid Loading Terminal (RLT).

The Landau Replacement Project comprises the Kromdraai opencast mine and the Navigation Plant where the coal is beneficiated.

Two coal seams will be mined—the No 1 (lower) and the No 2 (upper) seams of the Witbank coalfield. There is a sandstone parting between the two seams which varies in thickness from virtually zero to 3.0m.

The maximum overburden thickness is 55m and the reserve area has an average sales/strip ratio of less than 4:1.

The No 1 seam which has an average thickness of 2.6m occurs throughout the proposed mining area. The No 2 seam has an average thickness of 5m and may be separated into a lower higher quality horizon and an upper poorer quality zone.

The Kromdraai reserve area has been divided into four major blocks—North, Central, South and Excelsior—and each of these blocks has been further subdivided.

Mining of the No 1 seam commenced at the Coronation colliery—Kromdraai Section in 1926 and finally closed in 1966 after mining an estimated 35 million tons.

The remaining reserves in the Kromdraai reserve area are estimated at 123 million ROM [expansion not given] tons which gives the mine an expected life of some 30 years.

Additional reserves adjacent to the Navigation plant are available to Landau colliery for opencast mining.

These reserves were partially mined by underground methods by the old Schoongezicht and Navigation collieries.

Reserves in this area will give the Landau colliery an estimated further 20 years of life.

*** Khutala Coal Mine Prospects Detailed**

93AF0764A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 32A

[Text] The partnership between mining and electricity generation has made a "huge contribution to the development of the (southern African) region".

In his address at the official opening ceremony of the Khutala Barlow Rand, MD Derek Cooper pointed out some of the benefits which the supply of electricity had brought to the region.

Not only does "Eskom's proven ability to produce good quality electricity at very competitive rates, in world terms, allow South African industry to make long-term plans based on the availability of reliable and inexpensive energy" but it "has also facilitated some projects which could be regarded as 'exporting energy'".

"Khutala has produced about 20 million tons of coal in seven years and is producing 650,000 tons a month."

Cooper envisages an even brighter future for the partnership between mining and electricity generation in the form of a southern African power generation grid linking all the countries of the region.

Its partnership with Eskom, Khutala and the Randcoal group is an important part of the process to extend the power distribution infrastructure in southern Africa.

The Khutala Mine project was born in 1981 when Eskom approved the tender for the supply of coal to the Kendal power station. The first sod was turned in June 1984.

Since then capital expenditure on the project has totalled R750 million in today's terms and over the last seven years the mine has delivered a total of about 20 million tons and is currently producing at a monthly rate of some 650,000 tons.

Khutala has achieved a high level of productivity and in 1993 will produce approximately 4,900 tons a man a year, compared with the South African average of about 3,000 tons a man a year.

As a mine tied by long-term contracts to supply coal to Eskom on a basis of costs plus profits Khutala provides Randcoal with a stable source of revenue which offsets the cyclical nature of the export market.

Khutala's sophisticated technology and productivity is matched by the innovative technology introduced by Eskom at the Kendal power station.

In July 1982 construction commenced on the Kendal power station and following the completion of the sixth turbo-generator unit earlier this year it has become the largest indirect power station in the world.

Kendal's total generating capacity of approximately 4,000 MW represents about one-sixth of Eskom's total electricity demand.

Water supplies in the eastern Transvaal are already strained in meeting the requirements of the three largest wet-cooled power stations in the area—Kriel, Matla and Duvha.

Dry-Cooling Technology

Limited water resources and the consequent increase in the cost of water motivated Eskom's decision to enter the field of dry-cooling technology.

The total water consumption of a dry-cooled system will not exceed 0.8 liters/k Wh compared with the 2.5 liters/k Wh required by wet-cooled systems.

* ISCOR's New Manager Discusses Company's Tasks

93AF0768B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 23 Jul 93 p 5A

[Article by Ian Robinson: "Dealing with Debt Will Be Iscor's New Task"; italicized words as published]

[Text] Reduction of Iscor's debt burden will be a major priority for its newly-appointed MD Hans Smith.

Smith, who takes office on September 1, tells *The Engineering News* that although the debt of some R2-billion is not "awesome by world standards" it is nevertheless "an inhibiting factor for a company which wants to grow".

It is particularly important for a commodity-producing company to have a minimum of debt at the bottom of a cycle when "cash is king".

Smith would like to bring the debt down to a "manageable level" of below R1-billion before "going for growth".

Now is an appropriate time to do this as Iscor has just completed a R4.5-billion capex programme, says Smith.

Iscor's capacity for reducing its debt level is illustrated by the fact that it generated a positive cash flow of about R1-billion a year during the recession over the last few years.

Smith believes the South African public is not fully aware of Iscor's achievements despite having received international recognition.

During the last year Iscor was rated by the U.S. *Fortune* magazine as the "world's most efficient steelmaker" on the basis of a financial evaluation.

Iscor is "well-advanced" in the production of value-added products such as galvanised and chrome-coated steel, tinplate and high-chrome steels.

However there is a need for further diversification and Smith wants to examine all these possibilities, many of which have been studied on an ongoing basis over many years.

Despite his background as Samancor MD and his involvement with the Columbus project Smith says Iscor has no plans for the production of stainless steel. This represents "only one of the diversification possibilities".

At present Smith is "not aware of" any major new development projects being planned by Iscor.

The Industrial Development Corporation is still looking at the minimill project at Saldanha Bay but Smith cautions that no steel plant could be justified on the basis of exports alone.

Exports comprise about half of Iscor's total steel sales and Iscor has one of the highest ratios of exports/total sales of world steelmakers.

However, Smith says Iscor's stake in the domestic market provides stability as the volume of sales on the domestic market tends to fluctuate less than sales on export markets.

Although export markets are very competitive and the high exposure to export markets increases the risk to the company, this risk is comparatively small when seen from the perspective that Iscor's exports represent less than 0.5

of total world steel production.

Smith counters criticism that Iscor treats domestic steel consumers of some steel products unfairly by selling more cheaply on export markets and by applying for tariffs on imported steel.

Domestic steel consumers tend to forget that three years ago Iscor was getting better prices on export markets.

Rather than comparing Iscor's price on domestic and export markets South African consumers should compare the prices they pay for steel with the prices paid by overseas steel consumers.

For example, does a domestic car manufacturer such as Toyota pay more for steel than an overseas car manufacturer?

Smith would be happy to see all countries in the world abandon tariffs on imports of steel but this is unlikely to happen.

It is therefore necessary to protect the South African steel industry against dumping as only one per cent of world steel production dumped in the country could kill the South African steel industry.

Smith foresees a continuation of Iscor's move towards processes which are more flexible and more compatible with South Africa's raw material base.

Iscor has decommissioned its two blast furnaces at its Pretoria works.

Blast furnaces require coking coal which is scarce in South Africa and has replaced them with minimills (electric-arc furnaces).

Minimills are very efficient but their "Achilles heel" is their dependence on scrap unless reduced iron in some form is available as an alternative feedstock.

Iscor has developed facilities to produce reduced iron at both the Vanderbijlpark works and the Pretoria works.

Feed for electric-arc furnaces is produced at Vanderbijlpark in the form of sponge iron (by four kilns) and at Pretoria as liquid iron from the Corex plant.

Iscor has a long-term strategy to expand the use of Corex technology and further decommissioning of blast furnaces will probably continue but some may be kept as they are cost effective because of their large production capacity.

There is scope for substituting the use of coking coal in blast furnaces with pulverised coal as is being done in Japan.

As a mining engineer—as well as a metallurgist—Smith is excited over the potential for expansion of Iscor's mining assets.

The value of these assets is not confined to the ore and minerals produced but also includes expertise.

For example, through mining iron ore at Sishen, Iscor has developed specialised expertise in opencast mining techniques.

Smith would like to see Iscor expanding its mining activities and exploration priorities should include copper, zinc, lead and tin.

*** Japanese Mining Agency Opens in Johannesburg**

93AF0764D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 6

[Text] The Metal Mining Agency of Japan (MMAJ) officially opened its office in Johannesburg on June 23.

This is the MMAJ's thirteenth overseas office.

The Johannesburg office will serve the southern African region comprising a total of eight countries.

At the opening ceremony visiting MMAJ executive director **Yasuo Noguchi** said that the agency was established in 1963 by the Japanese government under the supervision of the Ministry for Industry and Trade (MITI) in order to implement a mineral resources policy.

The primary function of the agency is to collect and analyze data concerning the mining/mineral potential of the host country and its mining policies and to supply this information through the Japanese government to Japanese companies enabling them to assess whether opportunities exist to participate in the development of the host country's mineral industry.

The data concerning the mining/mineral potential of the host country is based on the results of the geological-geophysical-geochemical surveys conducted by the MMAJ.

The secondary function is the dissemination of information by the agency to host countries and other interested parties concerning developments in Japanese mining and minerals processing technology and Japanese demand for metals and minerals.

Japanese ambassador to South Africa **Katsumi Sezaki** stressed that South African raw materials such as platinum, chrome, manganese and vanadium are indispensable to Japanese industry.

In exchange for the import of raw materials from South Africa Japan exports manufactured goods to South Africa.

Although South Africa constitutes a minor market and represents only 0.5% of Japan's total world trade, the importance of South Africa as a supplier of minerals to Japan means that South Africa's importance as a trading partner with Japan cannot be reflected only in terms of volume.

Since the Japanese government had lifted sanctions against South Africa in October 1991 both the government and private industry had moved to increase trade ties with South Africa.

In reply to his Japanese hosts chief director of the South African Geological Survey **Cornelis Frick** noted that the South African mining industry had been successful because it was based on two sound principles: firstly, it was a private sector business and government had limited itself to providing supporting services such as regional geological information, physical infrastructure and legislation to regulate equitable access to exploration and mining rights.

Secondly South Africa had created a friendly investment climate which permitted the full repatriation of profits.

Dr Frick expected the MMAJ office in Johannesburg to fulfill the twofold role of providing access to markets in Japan and information concerning the development of mineral resources.

Access to markets in Japan would be facilitated by the creation of joint ventures between Japanese and South African companies and Dr Frick said that South Africa was looking for long-term stakeholders in its mineral industry.

Dr Frick expressed concern regarding the high geological risk of mineral exploration and said that the application of fundamental research by the MMAJ in collaboration with host governments could reduce the geological risks.

* Ferromanganese Agreement With French Company

93AF0764C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 23 Jul 93 p 13A

[Text] Samancor and Societe de Ferromanganese de Paris-Outreau (SFPO) have entered into an agreement in

terms of which they will cooperate to produce 40,000 tons to 80,000 tons of medium-carbon ferromanganese a year for SFPO, which will convert this into low-phosphorus high-carbon ferromanganese using its blast furnaces in France.

This alloy will subsequently be refined into medium-carbon ferromanganese.

Trials of the equipment required for the refining process are well advanced and small-scale production and sales will start shortly.

Output will be increased gradually in line with market requirements and is expected to exceed 40,000 tons a year in 1994.

Both SFPO and Samancor will individually market the product.

It is intended that this project will provide a reliable and stable source of medium-carbon ferromanganese to consumers worldwide.

A joint announcement said the venture, which is subject to approval by the French authorities, will benefit and strengthen the businesses of both companies.

SFPO will enjoy a higher level of capacity utilization, gain access to ore which is complementary to its traditional source from Gabon and enter a new market, while Samancor has secured an additional outlet for its high-grade manganese ore and will gain access to the market for refined manganese alloys.

* Armscor: 3-D Radar Technology Developed

93AF0768C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 16 Jul 93 p 7

[Article by Karen Sutton: "3D Radar Technology Developed Locally"; italicized words as published]

[Text] Armscor has developed three dimensional (3-D) radar technology at a cost of R7.7-million and local manufacture will begin once a suitable client has been found.

"A local company which manufactures 2-D radar systems will probably use this technology and begin marketing 3-D systems in the near future," an Armscor spokesperson tells *The Engineering News*.

In addition, the South African Air Force (SAAF) plans to upgrade and replace its radar systems within ten years and Armscor hopes to procure the equipment locally if it meets the SAAF's requirements including life cycle costs.

"The airforce uses imported 3-D mobile systems as well as several static 2-D radar systems, some of which will need to be replaced or upgraded by about 1997," says SAAF senior staff officer of airspace control Colonel Daan du Toit.

The Armscor spokesperson says that some of the inherent hardware of the system could also be applied in the civil aviation industry to improve air traffic control.

Two dimensional surveillance radars can only identify the distance to a target (range) and the bearing of a target (direction) while a single 3-D radar can identify the height, bearing and range of the target, providing its exact location.

The system is able to measure more than one target at a time and can also determine the target's speed.

The radar operates on the "simultaneous multiple stacked beam amplitude comparison" technique, says Armscor.

A normal radar beam is replaced by a set of narrow beams stacked one above the other in the vertical plane. This set of beams is rotated about the vertical axis of the radar to achieve a full 360° coverage.

The amplitude of the signal received in each beam from the target is a function of the position of the target relative to the beam positions (elevation angle).

By means of measuring the amplitude of the signals in each beam and comparing them, the target elevation angle can be determined.

The range of the target is measured as in a conventional radar.

These measurements allow the target altitude to be determined.

"The main functions of radar systems are to aid air traffic control, create a current air picture and to guide fighter pilots to specific targets," says Du Toit.

The SAAF operates a number of static 2-D radar systems within the Transvaal and 3-D mobile systems supplied by Plessey which can be despatched anywhere in South Africa.

"It would be almost impossible in terms of cost to have radar coverage over the whole of South Africa so the flexibility of the 3-D mobile radar systems allows us to transport a system to the area we wish to monitor," says Du Toit.

He adds that it takes about seven 20 ton trucks to move a mobile system which consists of a radar antenna, transmitter, receiver and communications link-up.

The radar beam rotates at six revolutions a minute thus enabling controllers to identify a number of targets six times a minute.

Energy from the radar is transmitted into the air and then reflected back from the aircraft surface to the radar antenna.

This information is processed by signal processors and transmitted via a communications link-up to the SAAF's Sector Control Centre at Hoedspruit, north-eastern Transvaal where controllers view the air picture on radar screens and use the information for air traffic control.

Angola

Radio Reports UNITA Continues Shelling Cuito

MB0109192693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Report from Cuito by Abel Abraao]

[Text] The scenario provided by Cuito, the capital city of Bie Province, continues to be one of death and destruction. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has not stopped shelling civilian shelters and dozens of civilians are being killed every day. The situation in the city of Cuito is dramatic in the extreme. People run about madly looking for more effective protection against UNITA's shelling.

Those people who sought refuge in the central part of the city remain confused. They do not know where to go. The UNITA rebels have not stopped shelling that part of the city with their 120- and 106-mm cannons. Our reporters found that 30 people, including Portuguese citizens, were killed and 48 other citizens seriously wounded in the wake of yesterday's shelling. Those wounded stand little chance of surviving. A Portuguese citizen called Adriano Luis de Jesus Miguel told our reporters yesterday that his home was hit by two 120-mm shells, which killed two of his relatives and wounded another six, whose fate now rests in the hands of God alone. Our greetings to all our listeners.

Army Planning Operations To Recapture Lunda Sul

MB0109193893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are determined to carry out operations throughout Lunda Sul Province with the aim of reestablishing calm and the free movement of people and goods in that area. Those operations have already begun and the FAA forces are capturing more and more land in that province. They freed the area of (Muchinga), in Mena Quimbundo Commune, and released 147 people from National Union for the Total Independence of Angola captivity.

* MPLA, UNITA's 'Mercenaries' Described

93AF0770A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
3 Aug 93 p 25

[Commentary: "Soldiers of Fortune"]

[Text] The question of the "mercenaries" in service to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is again the order of the day, with the increased fighting in Angola. In the capitals where it has diplomatic representation, the Luanda government is interested, above all, in the "special services" of commands that can lay down "surgical strikes" against Savimbi's forces, including operations to eliminate the UNITA leader. As for the rebel movement,

which currently holds almost 85 percent of Angolan territory, the UNITA primarily needs experts in the handling of state-of-the-art equipment: precision artillery, aircraft, communications, and so on.

Tower of Babel

The UNITA's ranks are said to include Moroccans, Zairians, and South Africans, as infantry troops, and Portuguese serving specific functions of command, communications, and control.

Regarding the MPLA, after the withdrawal of the Cuban troops and advisers from the East (although some Germans and a very few Russians may have wished to remain, in a "private" capacity), the government has turned to the international market for "soldiers of fortune."

And, to the surprise of many people, the MPLA has begun to use the good offices of its former adversary, the Republic of South Africa. The first contacts were with men relieved of operational commands in the DCC, the directorate of espionage of Pretoria's military secret services. By June, 150 former operatives had been recruited and began guarding important installations, both economic and political (including VIPs).

Some of these men were used in the attack on Soyo last spring, when the MPLA won it back from the UNITA, only to lose the area again later. At the end of March 1993, the UNITA even killed several MPLA mercenaries in Soyo. (Meanwhile, the government was also accusing the UNITA of having mercenaries in Soyo, Cabinda, and Huambo.) Among the dead were Paul Smit, former officer of the South African Buffalo Battalion and formerly a citizen of Rhodesia, and South Africans Franz "Buck" Kruger and Cornel "Nel" Taljaard, specialists in tank maneuvers. The three men had been recruited by the Johannesburg employment service "Executive Outcome." Eben Barlov, a South African with ties to the DCC and thought to be the leader of the group, was encountered close to Cuito. In the attack on Soyo, the MPLA may also have used two Englishmen, allegedly former riflemen, an indeterminate number of white Zimbabweans, and, it is said, some Portuguese. There is no confirmation of these data, however.

Among the companies that may have supplied mercenaries to the MPLA are a Portuguese firm, the English DSL [expansion not given], Ranger Oil, an American firm, and a subsidiary of the Angolan state company Sonangol (National Angolan Fuel Company).

Buffaloes

In South African, a rumor is currently circulating regarding the involvement, on the UNITA's side, of more than 150 former members of the Buffalo Battalion, almost all of whom once served with the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] or the

MPLA, and all of whom had been enemies of the UNITA, primarily for tribal reasons. They receive \$10,000 per month, in cash, a "disability pension," and an undetermined number of diamonds at the beginning and end of the contract.

In Luanda and Ambroz, the MPLA may also have an undetermined number of Russian, Polish, Brazilian, Israeli, and Portuguese technicians, who maintain aircraft or sophisticated vehicles. However, there are complaints of nonperformance (see Box, p 5 [not reproduced]). There is also a training camp in Cavaleiro and another one in Cabo Ledo. There appear to be a large number of mercenaries there, of a great many nationalities, including Serbians and Bulgarians.

Also strange are the reports that former officer Marcelino Mata, who served with distinction in the Portuguese Army and was tortured by the Lisbon communists, is now directing the training of commandos for the Luanda government, in an unknown location.

As you can see, in Angola not everything is what it seems.

Botswana

U.S. Reportedly Behind New Air Base Near Molepolole

MB0109182293 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
1 Sep 93 p 19

[Report by Joe Latakomo]

[Text] Gaborone—Behind a tight security screen, work on Botswana's new R[Rand]2 billion air base is going on apace out in the bush near Molepolole. As the structures rise so do guesstimates of the cost increase—and speculation over whether the country really needs the base.

During Botswana's economic boom, questions over the base were simply shrugged off. But now, with unemployment increasing sharply, with housing scarce, with increases in the cost of electricity and water and in house rents, many Botswana are beginning to feel the pinch.

They are questioning whether Botswana actually needs such a massive air base at all, and whether the money could not have been used on more urgent and productive projects.

Speculation in the capital is still rife that the base has been built mainly because of United States requirements for a regional air base. The newsletter Africa Confidential suggests that it was meant to be used to monitor and react to events in South Africa.

While this has been denied by the Botswana government, it has admitted that it expects to lease at least some of the facilities at the base to the United States. Official responses to queries about the project only produce a document prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

The document was issued "to allay the fears of the public that we may be spending an excessively high percentage of our national budget on defence and so that our development partners can make informed judgments on our performance."

The document argues that the BDF [Botswana Defense Force] is productively engaged in other areas, among them the protection of Botswana's wildlife resources which, the document says, contribute in value added tens of millions to the economy.

The most important consideration, the document says, is moving the air base away from the city centre, where it is presently located on the site of the old Gaborone airport. This would also free prime land required for the expansion of the University of Botswana, the Botswana Institute of Accounting and Commerce, the Police College and the Central Transport Organisation.

The base, the document says, was conceived "when hostilities and conflicts in the region were rife."

In response to calls for the government to review its national security requirements, the document states that the bulk of the expenditure on the base went into providing social and civil infrastructure, and because of the shortage of housing, 480 houses and flats had to be built at the base.

For 11 years after independence, Botswana did not have an army. The BDF was formed in 1977 to deal with the threat posed by the Rhodesian war and South African cross border raids.

The cost of the base equals more than 20 percent of the country's 1991 Gross Domestic Product, but the government argues that the BDF could recoup most of this cost by leasing base facilities to the U.S. Air Force and other agencies.

The U.S. has used Botswana for "joint exercises," and it is believed that desert-conditions training for the U.S. troops took place in Botswana to prepare them for operations in Iraq.

Many believe also that the loss of the airfield at Kamina in Zaire because of the political deterioration in that country, and instability in Kenya and Somalia, necessitated the U.S. looking for a more stable partner. Botswana was seen as fitting the bill.

The U.S. has denied that it is involved in building the base. But a spokesman is on record as saying that American involvement in Botswana was to "strengthen democratic elements" within the military in African nations and to encourage the downsizing of armies.

None of the official explanations, however, have stopped the continuing speculation that the U.S. and other western forces, particularly France, which provided the loan funding, see the base as a "jumping-off point" in the event things get so bad in South Africa that some intervention is necessary to protect strategic interests.

President Masire Meets With Visiting German Minister

MB3108190793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 31 Aug 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, today met the visiting German minister of economic cooperation and development, Mr. Carl-Dieter Spranger, at his office. He was accompanied by his permanent secretary, Mr. Elijah Legwaila, and Botswana's ambassador to Brussels, Mr. Ernest Mpofo.

He thanked Mr. Spranger for the help Germany had given to Botswana. He said this country would not have been able to develop itself without the help of countries like Germany. He told the ministers of Botswana's fragile geo-political situation. He said the country has had an influx of refugees from South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. The president also said Botswana is looking forward to a regional economic cooperation which the Germans could help with their experience with the EEC.

The German minister had earlier met with the vice-president, the minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Festus Mogae. He also visited [name indistinct] testing center where he met with the minister of labor and home affairs, Mr. Patrick Balopi. Mr. Balopi told the German minister that the Botswana Government was highly impressed by the cooperation which exists between Botswana and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Welcoming Mr. Spranger at (Magirelo) training center this morning, Mr. Balopi said the German Government had always supported the economy of Botswana by developing their technical manpower. For his part Mr. Spranger said the assistance to Botswana has proved to be a success with special reference to (Magirelo) testing and training center.

Development Aid To Continue

MB0209075093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] The German minister for economic cooperation and development, Mr. Carl-Dieter Spranger, says Botswana will continue receiving development aid from Germany in recognition of her role as a stabilizing factor in the region.

Addressing a press conference in Gaborone yesterday, Mr. Spranger said it is in Germany's interest that there be stability in southern Africa. He said Germany provides experts on vocational training to Botswana. He would also provide technical assistance to the Southern African Development Community or SADC.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Urges Active Portuguese Training Role

PM0209145193 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 93 p 7

[Eduardo Mascarenhas report: "Dhlakama Appeals to Portugal"]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] chairman continues to emphasize the need for Lisbon's "more active participation" in the peace process in Mozambique. He has already called on Mario Soares to act with a view to Portugal's "greater and more effective involvement" in the peace process. Now he is broadening that appeal to the Portuguese Government. He is seeking support for the training of political and military cadres.

The Portuguese Government, Afonso Dhlakama believes, can and should boost its capability as an interlocutor between the two main sides involved in the peace process. To this end, Afonso Dhlakama asserted in the course of a telephone conversation initiated by him from Gorongosa with DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Lisbon, "the Portuguese Government must strive to acquaint itself in depth with the new situation in Mozambique and Renamo."

"Some 10 months have elapsed since the signing in Rome of the general peace accords, to which Portugal constructively contributed. During this period I have received visits in Maringue from several ambassadors accredited in Maputo. For instance, those of the United States, Britain, and Italy have now paid more than one visit. U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs George Moose has also been here. Portuguese Ambassador Lopes da Costa visited Maringue for the first time last Friday. He came at my invitation, and I had the opportunity to ask him to convey to his government Renamo's desire to see Lisbon take a more active part in our peace process," Afonso Dhlakama stated, adding that one of his movement's aims is support for the training of political and military cadres in Portuguese institutions.

"Portugal played an important role in the democratization of Cape Verde and Sao Tome. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau's president to proclaim a multiparty system and hold elections. It has responsibilities in the Angolan process. In Mozambique, if it shows greater impartiality, will, and political commitment, it will find the opportunity to show the world that it is indeed the 'hard core' of the Portuguese-speaking community," he added. According to Afonso Dhlakama, "Portugal, which has already virtually taken the lead in organizing and training the new Mozambican single army, should not confine its role to this in the current stage of the peace process."

"It should be more active in the overall political context of the process, cooperating uninhibitedly for a better and

effective understanding between the two main sides—namely, between the Mozambican Government and Renamo.” Afonso Dhlakama, who will be visiting Maputo soon, believes that the Portuguese Government could, for instance, begin by acting as a mediator with respect to the main point on the agenda of his meeting with President Joaquim Chissano, connected with the Renamo chairman, who is waging a diplomatic offensive on several fronts with a view to securing aid, assured DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in this connection that he has already won the Clinton administration’s support. “George Moose told me in Maringue that the United States, despite its diplomatic relations with the Front for Liberation of Mozambique regime, views Renamo as a force which has fought for change and as a party necessary for that change.”

The agenda for the meeting between Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama includes, according to the latter, four other points:

- Enlarging the police with officers and NCO’s from the Army (“A stop must be put to setting up a force of ninjas...”).
- Pluralism in the news media (“Democracy cannot be built with just one voice...”).
- Freedom of political activity for Renamo in all provinces and facilities (“We have laid down our weapons, are coming out of the brush, and are experiencing the difficulties inherent in the organizational work of a political party network in a situation of peace and normality. We need facilities, telephones, fax machines, and sometimes even a little food...”).
- Freedom of movement in order to enable nongovernmental organizations to deliver aid to the population in the areas controlled by Renamo (“There are still obstacles on the government’s part...”).

Afonso Dhlakama will be in Maputo for just as long as is necessary for the meeting with Joaquim Chissano. His final relocation to the Mozambican capital remains postponed. “The peace process must be given more solidarity and confidence. For the present, my presence in Gorongosa is important. It is important that my commanders know that I remain at the helm in the usual ‘operations room.’ This is the best way to maintain discipline, control administration and quartering, and prevent, not infrequently, a response to armed provocations.”

“Ultimately,” Afonso Dhlakama concluded, “the Portuguese Government also has something to say, even with respect to the timing of the removal of Renamo’s headquarters to Maputo...”

Zimbabwe

Country’s Reputation at ‘Lowest Ebb’ Over Land Issue

MB3108201493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1935 GMT 31 Aug 93

[Text] Harare Aug 31 SAPA—Zimbabwe’s reputation among foreign investors had reached the lowest ebb since 1980, Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries [CZI] President Dr. Bill Moore said on Tuesday. Dr. Moore told Zimbabwe’s national news agency, ZIANA, on Tuesday many investors were now nervous about the region in general, and Zimbabwe in particular because of the controversial land issue as well as confusing government policies.

Businessmen were dismayed that government had resorted to “liberation politics” by raising racial emotions because of the land issue, Dr. Moore, who recently returned from an overseas trip, said.

Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, recently launched a blistering attack on the 4,000 large-scale white commercial farmers, accusing them of holding to nearly 70 per cent of the country’s productive land. “If any thinking person had faith in the government, the recent outbursts must have totally antagonised them,” Dr. Moore said.

While industry supported land reform in Zimbabwe, it was, however, concerned with its implementation using the Land Acquisition Act, a controversial piece of legislation that gives government powers to compulsorily acquire land without recourse to the courts.

Dr. Moore said the act had “very serious deficiencies” because it failed to address such fundamental issues as land tenure and title deeds for communal farmers. “Had the government decided to work in cooperation with the international non-governmental organisations, commercial farmers and industry in the drafting of the land act, they would have got so much goodwill and money to help with infrastructural development,” the CZI chief said.

Ghana

Foreign Minister Comments on Nigerian Pullout From ECOMOG

AB0109150093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Nigeria plans to pull out her troops from ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia. This was announced by the interim head of state of Nigeria, Mr. Ernest Shonekan, in a broadcast. In the following interview, the Minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, tells correspondent Ralph Saase what happens after Nigeria's pullout:

[Begin Asamoah recording] Well, I think that it is important to note the timeframe that has been mentioned by the interim president of Nigeria. Under the Cotonou Accords, it is envisaged that there will be elections in seven months; that is, from July. I think that is why he has indicated that there will be phased withdrawal within a period of seven months. He is anticipating that there won't be any difficulties, and therefore within the seven months it should be possible for the Nigerians to start withdrawing, but it depends on how fast they withdraw because it is understood that the ECOMOG at the moment is not large enough to supervise the encampment and disarmament of the warring factions and, therefore, it is expected that there will be more troops to be added to ECOMOG. And one has been talking in terms of about 4,000 troops from other African countries and now, if the Nigerians should start withdrawing before these other troops materialize then, of course, that will create a problem for ECOMOG and the possibility of the troops materializing very fast is a little uncertain because the United Nations has to finance this operation.

ECOWAS cannot finance this operation, the United Nations will have to finance it, and as of now we don't know where the United Nations is going to find the money. So much depends on whether there will be some flexibility in this announced program of withdrawal. If the Nigerians would wait until the United Nations is able to bring in additional troops, then maybe the operations would not be that much jeopardized but if they should start withdrawing too fast, even before the additional troops materialize then of course I think that the whole operation there will be in a serious jeopardy. [end recording]

Liberia

Information Minister on Nigerian Withdrawal, ECOMOG

AB0109172593 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the first moves announced by the Nigerian interim president, Ernest Shonekan, yesterday was the withdrawal of Nigerian troops from the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia. The Nigerians have always supplied the bulk of the men, arms, and finance for ECOMOG, much to the wrath of rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor. Under the peace agreement, ECOMOG is due to be enlarged with troops from other regions in Africa. But until that happens the Nigerian withdrawal would leave the force very thin on the ground and at a time when the cease-fire could still be fragile. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked interim government Information Minister Lamini Waritay whether the Nigerian withdrawal before the arrival of the reinforcements would not be a disaster.

[Begin recording] [Waritay] Anyway, there is a potential for that. We do sympathize very deeply and sincerely, Robin, with the Nigerian situation. Politically and economically, we appreciate the pan-Africanist role our Nigerian brothers have been playing alongside with the other countries that are contributing to ECOMOG. We realize that the burden of the Nigerian enterprise has not been an easy one, but we are optimistic that the efforts that have been put into this whole enterprise would not be allowed to go down the tube. One could even liken the situation right now to a nine-month pregnancy about to give birth to the final product. So, it is only rational that all the material as well as human sacrifices that have been made to sustain this enterprise would not be allowed to go down the drain through a precipitated action.

[White] So, you will be urging the Nigerians not to leave quickly.

[Waritay] Yes, indeed, and we are confident they will not leave quickly. We understand that they have their own problems. But this should indeed send a signal out to the international community—the United Nations and indeed, the United States—to make haste and make sure that the extra battalions we are expecting get on the ground as rapidly as possible so that we can commence the disarmament exercise and lead to the holding of free and fair elections.

[White] Do you think, though, that if Charles Taylor were to launch some kind of attack now on Monrovia, the ECOMOG would actually defend the place?

[Waritay] I do not think Charles Taylor is thinking about any such situation, but you can rest assured that ECOMOG and the other security arrangements on the ground here are enough to take care of any such eventuality. We do hope that that is not going to be the situation. [end recording]

Sawyer Concerned Over Delay in Accord Implementation

AB0209114593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 31 Aug 93

[Text] The UN Security Council is scheduled to meet within a week to discuss the support of the United Nations to its participation in the implementation of the Cotonou agreement, including the provision of 300 UN observers. This was disclosed yesterday [30 August] by Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers in a meeting with interim President Amos Sawyer. [Words indistinct] in the current peace process assured the interim Government of Liberia that the United Nations is doing everything possible to ensure the successful implementation of all the provisions of the Cotonou agreement within the shortest possible time.

Commenting on the expected additional force from OAU countries to augment the strength of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeepers on the ground, the UN special envoy stated that the [word indistinct] will take three weeks before the advance battalion of additional troops arrived in Liberia. Mr. Gordon-Somers also disclosed that a UN election mission will be sent to Liberia within one week to hold preliminary talks.

Meanwhile, President Sawyer has expressed grave concern that the military process was currently lagging behind the political process of the Cotonou agreement. President Sawyer called on the United Nations and the international community to do their best to move forward the disarmament aspects of the Cotonou agreement.

After meeting with the UN special envoy, Trevor Gordon-Somers at the Executive Mansion yesterday, Dr. Sawyer made it clear that the people of Liberia will not be stampeded into a superficial solution that will create only a false sense of peace. The president pointed out that the Council of State will not be seated until ECOMOG, which is in charge with security, certifies that the disarmament process has started.

President Amos Sawyer has warned Liberians against being stampeded into a false solution to the crisis that may bring chaos and confusion. Speaking yesterday when he unveiled portraits of ECOWAS leaders who have been at the forefront of the Liberian peace efforts including that of himself and members of the five-man Council, Dr. Sawyer expressed concern over the delay in arrival of the 30 peace monitors and the expanded ECOMOG troops expected to be deployed in accordance with the Cotonou accord.

The Liberian chief executive said the interim government would like to see the rapid enforcement of the various aspects of the accord. He said the interim government's [word indistinct] is to move the political

agenda forward and that those responsible for the implementation of these military aspects must now ensure that they are speedily implemented.

The president said installing of political authorities that includes warring factions without the deployment of troops will not guarantee genuine peace. He added that he was satisfied that the political aspect of the agreement was moving ahead but urged that those responsible for the rapid implementation of the military component must double their effort. He emphasized that there is a danger in one aspect of the process overtaking the other.

The chief executive observed that it will be a tragedy for Liberia if a situation is created demanding the installation of a political authority composed of armed factions playing a significant role while ECOMOG cannot penetrate territories under their control. He said such a situation will be a danger to Liberians, particularly the over 1 million inhabitants of Monrovia.

Dr. Sawyer called on the United Nations to move faster in helping to speedily implement the military terms of the agreement. He said the interim government has made numerous contacts with the various actors in the process to impress upon them the urgency of moving ahead with the military component of the agreement. The president expressed concern that six weeks after the signing of the agreement, all the 30 expected UN monitors and the expanded ECOMOG troops have not arrived. He added that it was the responsibility of those handling these matters to inform the Liberian people on the causes of the delay.

Nigeria**Interim Government Head Shonekan Outlines Policies**

AB0109110093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2200 GMT 31 Aug 93

[Address by Chief Ernest Shonekan, head of the Nigerian interim national government, in Abuja on 31 August—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, following the annulment of the 12 June presidential election, a broad-based national committee comprising representatives of the two parties—National Republican Convention, the Social Democratic Party—and government representatives recommended the formation of an interim national government as the most viable stopgap arrangement, pending the time a fresh presidential election will be held to complete the transition program initiated by the Babangida administration.

That the interim national government is the child of circumstance is an incontrovertible fact. It is, however, the best solution in the difficult circumstances in which the country found itself. It turned out to be the only way by which a peaceful end could be put to the military

leadership of the government of our country, giving the firm determination of the military to annul the 12 June election and the obvious lack of consensus among the political class in their response.

The rationale for the interim national government is the imperative to move forward as a united and indivisible nation. The country could not afford to get bogged down much longer in the post-election quagmire which was leading progressively to a catastrophe. A solution had to be found, since we all know that the long-run benefits of staying together as one nation far outweigh the intermittent phase of learning to grow together. We simply cannot afford to fritter away the gains and experience of 33 years of independence.

The path of wisdom is to consolidate our gains and build on our strength while struggling hard to correct our shortcomings. This is precisely what the interim national government is determined to do during its short tenure. It is true that we have been passing through a particularly difficult period of our history lately. However, the interim national government is the positive proof of our enduring capacity to devise our own solutions to our peculiar problems.

As a home-grown innovation, the interim national government ought, therefore, to reassure the cynics and detractors both at home and abroad of our resolve to stay together as one nation with a common destiny. I want to assure you, all my fellow country men and women, that the best is yet to come. June 12 has now become part of the political history of this country, and it is advisable that we let it remain so. However, the government will put together the records of events in details for posterity.

Fellow Nigerians, our recent (rending) experience remains the most painful reminder of our civil war which lasted three and a half years with most traumatic consequences. Keen observers of events of the last few weeks would have wondered whether we learned any lesson from the civil war. Upon sober reflection, such observers would, after 26 and 27 August, have concluded that we have, indeed, learned that an all or nothing approach to a political crisis usually leads to disaster. Politics should not be a zero-sum game. Indeed, what we have just been through teaches us an additional lesson that we should not take our unity and corporate existence for granted. We must work hard at it and jealously protect and nurture it. In this regard, the travails of the recent past should further strengthen the fabric of our national experience.

Generally, the duties and responsibilities of the interim national government are quite enormous and challenging. We have been charged with the responsibility of ensuring effective administration of the country by steering the ship of state in all national and international circumstances and to effectively protect all our citizens.

Our tasks also include giving priority attention to the material well being of our citizens. In addition, we have to oversee the local government elections due later this

year. Most importantly, we have an onerous duty of bringing to its logical conclusion the political transition program by overseeing the conduct of the presidential election and putting in place all necessary apparatus and processes which will ensure a smooth handing over of power to a democratically elected president at the end of the interim period.

The general direction of our policy during the interim period will be towards promoting national reconciliation and healing the deep wounds inflicted on our collective pride by recent political events. We intend to soothe frayed nerves and seek to enhance the tone and quality of public discourse. We also wish to adopt a people-oriented approach in policy formulation in order to rekindle hope of a bright future in the generality of our people. Our charity will begin at home and our style will be simple enough, but our resolve to do the right things for the greater majority of our people will be firm.

The existence of the interim national government terminates on 31 March 1994, which makes it a seven-month tenure. You will all agree with me that in order to successfully carry out our brief and make a positive impact, we must be properly focused. Given the constraint of time, we must give priority to the conclusion of the political transition program by overseeing the conduct of the presidential election and ensuring a smooth handing over of power to a democratically elected president at the end of our tenure.

I have been assured that preparations for the local government elections, which are due to take place in the last quarter of this year, are on course. I shall give instructions immediately to the National Electoral Commission to consult with the two political parties with a view to establishing a timetable within the next one week for the presidential election.

On the political front, we are still groping in the dark for a generally acceptable and workable formula. The problems we confront in this sphere derive largely from the multiethnic, multi-religious, and multinational nature of our society. Since we cannot run away from this fundamental characteristic of our society, we have to learn to understand our differences so that we can deal with them realistically. It will not serve any useful purpose to pretend that we do not confront serious problems in piecing together the various segments of our society into a cohesive nation. This is a major challenge of leadership in the political life of our beloved country.

In order to solve the fundamental problem of unity and douse the political firestorm brewing, we must put in place a credible conflict resolution mechanism, fashioned to reflect our peculiar experiences and aspirations. If anything, events of the recent past have revealed in us a severely limited crisis-solving capacity. Our leaders of thought must meaningfully address this area of urgent need. Crises are an integral part of nation building, more so in a highly complex type of society. There are two critical factors to mold in our psyche for a workable

crisis resolution mechanism. First, we must accept the principle of dialogue, marked by a spirit of give and take and second, we have to widen our margin of tolerance in the debate on national issues.

Politicians have been assigned a permanent role in the interim national government and the two political parties are well represented in the new cabinet. More importantly, the powers of the National Assembly to legislate have been restored. Thus, the interim national government affords an opportunity for a befitting rehearsal of the Fourth Republic in terms of cooperation among the three key arms of government, that is, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. The ball is now in the court of our politicians and I fervently hope and pray that they will rise to the occasion and prove the doubting Thomases wrong.

Additionally, I call upon the political parties to restore harmony and discipline within the various levels of party leadership. Without these, they will find it difficult to fulfill the requirements and provide the conducive atmosphere for a free and fair election.

Fellow Nigerians, I am aware that the recent political unrest has taken a heavy toll on our economy. I do not intend to pretend otherwise. Reports reaching me about the movements and sufferings of our people across the country, consequent upon the political firestorms, make my heart ache, indeed. Uncertainty and gloom remain on the horizon. Economic activities are generally depressed and investor confidence at home and abroad is all but eroded. It behooves us, therefore, to prevent further deterioration of our economy and the collapse of the standard of living of our citizenry.

However, given the short tenure of the interim national government, and the daunting task it confronts, we must prioritize and manage our resources and time most efficiently. Hence, the political will runs highest in the hierarchy of issues to be addressed in the next seven months, although we will not and cannot neglect economic issues. We have decided to declare our priorities now to avoid being misunderstood later.

During the life of the interim national government, we intend to run an open government with an emphasis on the twin concept of accountability and transparency. We shall encourage the consensus approach to policy making, often consulting as widely as possible with various segments of our society on issues of national importance. To this end, I am hereby appealing to our traditional rulers, political and religious leaders, the private sector and labor organizations, academicians and students, to come forward and offer ideas as to how best to accomplish our task and move ahead.

Fellow Nigerians, the total disregard for uprightness in our society, which has enthroned wealth by all means, is quite worrisome to me. Thus, not only are those who destroyed our public treasury honored, even armed robbers and drug dealers are able to find respectability. Rampant corruption

and get-rich-quick mania therefore have become cankerworms in all spheres of our national life. Having given these problems a serious thought, I have come to the painful conclusion that to forge ahead as a society we must extirpate corruption from our public life.

I am also convinced that to accomplish this very important task, the battle must begin with the leadership of our country. Therefore, I am serving notice here now of the determination of the interim national government to launch a crusade against corruption in our public life. To this end, I shall strive to lead by personal example. The interim national government will also ensure that the laws against corruption are enforced without fear or favor.

The role of the populace in fighting the cankerworm of corruption cannot be over emphasized. Each and everyone should resolve to join the crusade. Each and everyone must be determined to expose corruption wherever it exists. The same problem of corruption is social indiscipline which is also widespread in our country today. It is indiscipline which breeds corruption and the other social problems affecting us. Therefore, we must join hands together to uproot indiscipline in all its ramifications from our society. In this respect, parents, tutors, and religious leaders have an important role to play. In addition, leaders of government must by their personal acts be a shining example of discipline. I am seizing this opportunity therefore to charge the members of the interim national government to demonstrate the virtues of discipline and integrity at all times. On this score I pledge to take the lead.

I want to appeal to our media as members of the fourth estate for full cooperation and patriotic understanding during the tenure of the interim national government. We have all been living witnesses of the turbulent events of the recent past, during which the media have by no means been passive observers. Experience, it is said, is the best teacher. Therefore, I expect that the media practitioners are much wiser now. There is a thin line connecting the orderly and the disorderly. Hence, it behooves our media practitioners to report and analyze issues of national importance with utmost circumspection and a sense of patriotism. It is [a] widely accepted fact that democracy cannot thrive without a free press, and it is equally widely acknowledged that Nigeria can boast of the most vibrant and freest press in Africa.

I feel proud about this observation, and I want to enjoin our media to maintain their good image. Ours is a government of reconciliation seeking to heal the wounds of the nation, and the media should cooperate in this important task. To this end, our newspapers, radio and television must seek to inform, educate, and entertain in the best tradition of their noble profession. They should at all times be objective in their reporting and seek to promote among Nigerians a sense of shared perspective on national and international issues.

They should avoid the abuse of their privileged position by a campaign of calumny and outlandish imaginative reporting, calculated to bring into disrepute public figures and their families. To say the least, this smacks of an utter disregard for professionalism and respect for privacy. More importantly, this runs counter to African tradition, which accords respect to leaders. The media should become a partner in progress and be carried along in the arduous task of nation building.

Fellow countrymen and women, the government has noted with great concern these crises that have engulfed our tertiary education since July 1992. Currently, most of our higher institutions are under closure following the strike embarked upon by members of the academic staff of the various institutions [words indistinct]. However, the foundation of progress and rapid transformation of the society comes from education. Indeed, development of human capital is a necessary if not sufficient condition for future growth and development of our national economy.

I wish to reiterate that within the limits of available resources, the interim national government is determined to provide succor for our institutions. This is a matter close to my heart personally. Let me add, however, that in the face of dwindling national resources, it is necessary for tertiary institutions to evolve ways and means of managing well with less. It is important to continue to place emphasis on generating independent revenue as well as prudent management of available resources. I fervently appeal to all sections of the higher education sector to urgently set in motion the machinery for resumption of normal academic activities as part of the process of healing the nation's wounds.

I have noted with dismay the series of strikes and work stoppages which have characterized most of the current year. It particularly gives cause for concern that the country has been losing valuable manhours at a time when the requirement of our weak economy is to increase productivity. I should emphasize that it is our national economy which suffers for it and, ultimately, the common man who bears the brunt of it all. I am hereby calling for a moratorium on labor unrest, work stoppages, and stay-at-home orders in the greater interest of our fatherland. Consequently, I pledge to enter into series of dialogue with various interest groups so that together we can find lasting solutions to our problems.

It is now recognized that an important element in our present political crisis is the reaction of foreign countries. Though basically an internal affair, such has democratization become a major element of the evolving world order that the Nigerian evolving democratic experiment is of universal interest. We have to admit that a tortuous part to democratization has been at once a source of admiration and of bewilderment to the outside world. We began our process well before democratization became the fashion. Then the Nigerian factor got in the way. Meanwhile, democratization became not just another conditionality but a major component of a

new world order. We cannot therefore without [word indistinct] to be unaware of the evolution of international relations feel outraged by the great interest taken by other countries in the internal crisis that has engulfed our country. We probably expected greater understanding of our peculiar problems on the road to democratization. However, let us not ascribe ill-will to our foreign friends. Rather, let us call upon them to quickly reassess our relations in light of the recent changes that this country has witnessed in its governance.

The withdrawal of General Babangida as president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces on 26 August, signaled the final disengagement of the military from government. This is a major step whose primordial significance should not be lost on our well-wishers. I should like to restate, particularly for the benefit of our foreign partners, that the interim national government is not a military-led government, either overtly or covertly. I have spent all my adult life working for and promoting free market economy. In order for it to thrive, such a system requires free expression of political opinions and a government freely elected by the people. Therefore, I cannot be party to the perpetration of military rule, which by its nature is not based on democratic principles. In accepting to be part of the transitional government in January 1993, it was on the understanding that it was the final stage, scheduled to terminate in August 1993. With the complication that arose after 12 June and the annulment of the presidential election, an interim arrangement became the most realistic option for making the military respect the target date of 27 August for their disengagement. Even in the environment of the new world order, the first step of any form of crisis resolution remains the encouragement of local initiative. I call upon our foreign partners, therefore, to give us credit for fashioning out a Nigerian solution and to show their goodwill in our efforts at implementation.

Nigeria's population and resources have thrust on her regional leadership responsibilities in Africa. The commitment of our country to the maintenance of international peace and stability on the continent in general and the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] subregion in particular, which we intend to continue, has often demanded a lot of sacrifice of our resources. We have gladly made the sacrifice to the admiration of the international community. Nigeria's well-being, therefore, should be seen by our foreign partners in a broader perspective. The continuation of Nigeria's policy of being his brother's keeper requires a sound economic base. The support and cooperation of our industrialized partners in our efforts at revamping our national economy become, therefore, of mutual interest. I would hope that the interim national government can count on such support. There is no doubt that our economy has suffered because of our peacekeeping and peace-enforcement operations as part of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia. Mercifully, the fratricidal war is now over and Liberians have at last begun the process of establishing a national

government which will reconstruct the war-torn country and rehabilitate the war-weary populace.

I call upon the United Nations and other international agencies to come to the assistance of Liberia. We, in this subregion, have done enough. Now is the time to bring the boys home. I have therefore directed the secretary of defense to work out a withdrawal plan immediately so as to bring the boys home before the end of the tenure of the interim national government. I intend to discuss this plan at an ECOWAS summit meeting to be specially convened for this purpose.

Fellow Nigerians, in this concluding part of my first address to you as head of the interim national government, I should like to emphasize a number of points: First, we should ignore or underrate the significance of August 26, the date on which General Ibrahim Babangida stepped down as president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. How many of you believed when in his address to the joint session of the National Assembly on August 17, he offered to voluntarily step aside? In the days after that address, a thousand interpretations were made of his assertion to step aside, both in and outside Nigeria, all showing signs of disbelief. As it turned out, he did in fact not only step aside, but stepped down on August 26.

If I, Ernest Shonekan, accepted to take over from him the mantle of leadership of our country, albeit temporarily, it is a sacrifice I felt able to make in order to make August 26 happen. I am neither unaware of the personal risk, nor the possible misunderstanding of my motives. Let me assure you, fellow Nigerians, that if there had been an alternative way of making the military disengage and our march to full democratization as an indivisible entity assured, I would have embarked on a long deserved vacation. But as events unfolded, my patriotic zeal could not have made me walk away when it became clear that I had a crucial and historic role to play in the only solution viable under the circumstances.

Secondly, let it be said loud and clear that the challenge of leadership in our country has never been more than it is now. The political climate is poisoned; economic activities are at a low ebb; while corruption, indiscipline, and other social ills reign supreme. Our leadership should not allow the beautiful dream of a great country at independence to become a burden just after three decades. It would be tantamount to an unpardonable indictment of the present generation of leaders to allow the labors of our heroes past to be in vain. Therefore, our country cries out now for a leader who has the vision and the moral courage to translate that vision into reality. This is the way to debunk the myth of an ever-bungling leadership incapable of building a model society in spite of the generous endowment of nature in terms of human and material resources.

Thirdly, the way forward for us all is to pull in the same direction towards clearly defined objectives. The interim

national government is irrevocably committed to conclude the democratization process and to hand over power to an elected president at the end of its tenure. We must not lose sight of the urgent need to stem further deterioration of our economy and to implement measures for recovery and reform. It is equally important that we strive to improve the quality of governance, accept transparency and accountability in the management of public finance, and carry out a crusade against corruption.

Fourthly, I want to assure the international community that Nigeria will continue to honor her obligations. During the tenure of the interim national government, we will do all that is necessary to strengthen the structures that will guarantee to all Nigerians the fundamental human rights as enshrined in our Constitution and in the relevant international instruments to which Nigeria is a party. In fact, we have clearly indicated our intentions in this direction by releasing some human rights activists a few days ago.

Lastly, I urge you good people of Nigeria to see the events of the past several weeks as nothing more than a passing phase in the life of our country. Please, give this government a chance to live up to its promise by keeping and maintaining the peace as well as going about your lawful duties without let or hindrance. Thank you, and God bless. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Interim National Government Holds First Meeting 1 Sep

AB0109200093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Members of the interim national government began their first meeting today in Abuja with the head of government [words indistinct]. Before the meeting commenced, a member of the interim government and administrator of the Federal Capital Territory, Major General Gado Nasko, took his oath of office. Maj. Gen. Nasko was not present when other members were sworn in Thursday [26 August] as he saw General Ibrahim Babangida off. Two other members of the interim government, Chief E.S. Yusuf, internal affairs, and the chairman of the Planning Commission, Professor Sam Aluko are yet to be sworn in.

Shonekan Meets Media Chiefs, Urges 'Amicable Solution'

AB0109222093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 93

[Text] Head of the interim national government and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, today expressed the administration's commitment to find an amicable solution to what he called the recent unfortunate events in the nation's media industry. Chief Shonekan stated this at a meeting with executives of the NPAN [Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria], the Guild of Editors, and the NUJ [National

Union of Journalists]. State House correspondent Mohamed Kudu Abubakar reports:

[Abubakar] The head of the interim national government stated that his administration's commitment to resolve the media crisis is in the spirit of national consensus. Chief Shonekan observed that while this is the reason to [words indistinct], he urged each party to be ready and willing to engage in dialogue in the spirit of compromise and sportsmanship.

[Begin Shonekan recording] We believe that this forum here comprises respectable gentlemen, the best-suited and well-equipped to resolve the issues involved. These issues cannot be [words indistinct]. In addition, many of you here present have served or have been serving the country in one capacity or the other. Some of you have creditably performed important tasks at state and national assemblies. I believe [words indistinct] a repeat performance from each and every one of you. [end recording]

The acting president of the NPAN, Alhaji Ismael Issa Funtua, commended the efforts of the interim government in meeting with representatives of the media as a professional body. He stated that the media is not confrontational, but only wishes to be respected and not gauged. Alhaji Ismael Issa Funtua expressed the hope that their meeting with Chief Shonekan will proceed from where it stopped at an earlier meeting which was held with former President Ibrahim Babangida on the eve of his departure.

Labor Strike Threatens Power Cuts Across Country

*AB0109114493 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT
1 Sep 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, Sept 1 (AFP)—A nationwide power cut loomed in Nigeria on Wednesday as a strike called by the powerful central labour movement against the new interim government cut deeply into fuel supplies. The acute fuel shortage was seriously hampering road and air traffic and other sectors, the independent THE GUARDIAN newspaper reported.

The paper said the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) "may soon cut off electricity supplies nationwide, according to official sources who said the authority could not guarantee continual electricity supply if gas needs could not be procured."

A NEPA source told the newspaper: "Everything depends on how long oil workers are prepared to go on with their strike. Whenever we run out of gas, then we switch off."

In support of the strike call by the National Labour Congress [NLC], the key Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers has paralysed distribution of fuel from the oilfields of Port Harcourt, where union sources said the two refineries had closed.

The strike was called to press for the results of June 12 presidential elections which were annulled by the military to be respected. The military refused to recognize the apparent victory of businessman Moshood Abiola in the polls and last week instead appointed an interim government headed by another businessman, Ernest Shonekan.

A meeting was scheduled for Wednesday in the new federal capital Abuja between Shonekan and an NLC delegation headed by the federation's president Paschal Bafyau.

Announcing the meeting, the labour movement insisted that the strike was set to continue, however, on two grounds: to protest at the sale of a new grade of petrol at 10 times the old price, and to press for publication of the results of the June election which was voided by outgoing military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida. [passage omitted]

Strike Gains Ground

*AB0109164093 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Talks are going on in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, between labor leaders and the new interim national government to try and find an end to the general strike called by the Nigerian Labor Congress at the weekend. The strikers are calling for a reversal of massive petrol price rises and an immediate introduction of democratic government. It is all a difficult beginning for Ernest Shonekan's administration, which already faces demands from a number of quarters for the installation of the supposed winner of the annulled June elections, Chief Abiola, and the strike is apparently gaining ground, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The strike is in its fifth day. It is near total in Lagos and the other southwestern states. All banks and other finance houses remain closed. Same with government offices and the courts. Yesterday, lawyers in Lagos met and decided to continue with their boycott of courts, which has been in effect for over four weeks.

Fuel scarcity nationwide is growing worse, resulting in the grounding of an increasing number of private and commercial vehicles. Most public hospitals are attending to emergency cases only. Officials of the electricity authority are warning privately of possible disruption of power supply nationwide if the strike by petroleum workers results in a cut in the supply of gas to the Lagos generating plant. The plant produces over 40 percent of Nigeria's electricity needs. Up north, the strike has spread to Kwara and Plateau States. It is total in Kwara but only banks in Jos, the Plateau capital, are shut. In the east, the strike is effective in Akwa-Ibom and Delta States. But reports from Enugu said that workers in the state were waiting to receive their August salaries before joining the strike. [end recording]

Protest in Shonekan's Hometown Checked*AB0109192593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] It is a difficult beginning for Ernest Shonekan's administration, which already faces demands from a number of quarters for the installation of the supposed winner of the annulled June elections, Chief Abiola, and the strike is apparently gaining ground, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] The police intervened yesterday to abort a public antigovernment demonstration in Abeokuta, hometown of Chief Ernest Shonekan, head of the interim government, and of Bashorun Moshood Abiola, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] presidential candidate. The police sealed off the road which led to Chief Shonekan's private residence.

Meanwhile, community leaders in seven southwestern and middle belt states met yesterday and rejected the interim national government. The civil and military leaders called for the hand-over of power to the winner of the June 12 presidential election. [end recording]

Strike Suspended 2 Sep*AB0209162493 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 2 Sep 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is the sixth day of the strike in Nigeria called by the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] in protest over the establishment of the nonelected interim national government of Ernest Shonekan and the proposed huge rise in petrol prices. There have been urgent talks with the interim government in Abuja and the strike was spreading yesterday. Today, the NLC Central Working Committee, CWC, has been meeting in Lagos to decide whether or not to continue the action. They gave a press conference at their headquarters and our correspondent Sola Odunfa was there. On the line Jeremy Skeet asked him what the decision was:

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] The major decision was that the Congress has decided to suspend the strike action immediately.

[Skeet] So, in effect, they have asked people now to immediately go back to work?

[Odunfa] Yes, they have asked people to go back immediately to work, but this decision was not a unanimous one. I guess it was a majority decision, because immediately as the president announced this, one of the union

leaders, the vice president of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, that is, the oil workers, shouted his disagreement and addressed a counterpress conference at which he said that the oil workers would continue their own strike until Monday [6 September] when the National Executive Committee of the Union would meet and take a decision.

[Skeet] Now, the head of the labor congress, Pascal Bafyau, who has been seen as a bit of a moderate, what reasons did he give for suspending the strike?

[Odunfa] Well, he said that the issues discussed with the government yesterday were, first, the presidential election of June 12 which was annulled. He said that the Congress could not reach any measure of understanding with the government on this issue, and that there was no compromise reached, that the Congress was standing by its position, and would continuously canvass this position. And, that on the major issue of the increase in petroleum prices, he said that the government had agreed to shelve the introduction of the three-star grade and retain the current price of 70 kobo per liter instead of the new price of about 750 kobo per liter, and that it had asked government to urgently address the issue so that normalcy might return in all parts of the country. [end recording]

Official Denies Information Ministry Staff On Strike*AB0109194093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] The federal Ministry of Information and Culture has denied that its staff are on strike. A statement signed by the assistant director, Kaduna Zone, Alhaji Hamidu Abubakar Gusau, said the rumor was an imagination of some misguided elements in the country. He said Kaduna Zone, which comprises Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, and Kebbi States, had never gone on any strike.

Kwara State Transport Union Workers Resume Duty*AB0109193093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] Commercial vehicles withdrawn from the roads in Ilorin and other parts of Kwara State over the past one week are now back on their routes. A report from Umaru said the decision to call off the boycott was taken at a meeting of the National Union of Road Transport Workers yesterday. Following the boycott, commuters had to trek long distances to their destinations, while fares were increased due to scarcity of fuel.

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